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PRAVDA HITS U.S. REJECTION OF NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM211307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 81 p 5

[Mikhail Kostikov article: "Pharisees"]

[Text] The White House has flatly rejected the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. This was indicated by U.S. Secretary of State Haig during his New York talks with Norwegian Foreign Minister K. Frydenlund and in a subsequent State Department release.

It is symptomatic that the U.S. rejection of a nuclear-free northern Europe was echoed in Bonn. According to the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, during a conversation with Norwegian Prime Minister G. Harlem Brundtland at a session of the Socialist International Bureau in Bonn, FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt made it plain that the Federal Government does not accept the proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

The pharisees in Washington are trying to explain away their hostility to a solution of a question of such importance for safeguarding Scandinavia's security by means of various far-fetched "linkages" with the solution of other problems. According to the logic of the self-same Haig, the creation of such a zone in northern Europe would complicate talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe and damage Western cooperation within the NATO framework. Advancing such pseudoarguments and constantly going on about the alleged "Soviet military threat," Washington is clearly doing its utmost to stalemate a solution to a question of vital importance to Scandinavia.

In contrast to the Western nuclear powers the Soviet Union has right from the outset declared its support for the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Our country is willing to guarantee both not to use nuclear weapons against countries within such a zone and to examine the question of other measures applicable to the USSR's own territory adjacent to this zone.

In its pursuit of ephemeral military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries the United States is trying to further embroil its Scandinavia partners in the bloc in the implementation of its own global military-strategic doctrine. This is the real reason behind the stubborn U.S. opposition to the peace-loving aspirations of the peoples of the countries of northern Europe. But Washington's assertiveness and the intensification of U.S. military preparations in northern Europe are meeting increasing resistance from a number of political parties, the workers and trade union movement, and the general public in the northern countries. This can be seen in the mass campaign to collect signatures in support of declaring northern Europe a nuclear-free zone currently underway throughout Scandinavia. Also gathering strength is the peace movement, which is united by the desire to keep nuclear weapons out of northern Europe and to prevent a nuclear catastraophe. It will soon be a month since the "Peace March 81" set out on the roads of West Europe. Starting in Copenhagen at the initiative of progressive democratic organizations in the northern countries, after traveling through the FRG, the Netherlands and France the members of this large march will end their journey in Paris with a mass antiwar rally on the day of remembrance for the victims of the barbarous bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Against this background the "veto" which the United States would like to exercise over the peace-loving initiative of the countries of northern Europe shows clearly the true militaristic face of the "peacemakers" across the ocean.

ROWNY TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTED

LD220658 Moscow TASS in English 0641 GMT 22 Jul 81

[By TASS correspondent Nikholay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 22 Jul TASS--Retired General Edward Rowny, nominated by President Ronald Reagan to the post of U.S. special representative at the arms control and disarmament talks, has again called for actions which are directly opposed to the aims of the talks. Speaking before the Senate Armed Services Committee on Tuesday, he welcomed the course adopted by the present Washington administration for an unrestricted growth of military spending. According to Rowny, this is the best means of achieving fair agreements in the field of strategic arms limitation.

Rowny spoke about the mythical "Soviet threat" hanging over the United States and about the alleged change of the strategic military balance in favour of the Soviet Union. He called for a "linkage" of any future talks on the limitation of strategic armaments with the world-wide conduct of the Soviet Union, that is, questions which have no bearing on the process in question. A speech by the committee chairman, John Tower, was very similar. He bluntly stated that there is no need to make haste with the arms control talks. They must be started only when there is a favourable climate for that and when the United States is ready. The senator said that the American re-armament started by the present administration should not be put off.

The nomination of General Rowny to such an important post attests to the lack of constructive approach on the part of the Washington administration to the problem of CURBING the nuclear arms race. To advance this candidature to the post, the Council for Viable Peace indicated in its statement, is like setting a fox to keep one's geese.

The statement by Senator Gary Hart (Democrat from Colorado) was a voice in the wilderness. He called for the earliest resumption of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic armaments. He said that the aims of ensuring national security and establishing control over armaments are not mutually exclusive, as claimed by some, but on the contrary, go hand in hand. It is impossible to strengthen national security only by increasing the military might. It calls for vigorous effort to prevent a nuclear war. The senator stressed that the security of the United States will not be strengthened in any way by delays in the beginning of the talks on the limitation of strategic armaments.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES REPORT ON HAIG SALT II REMARKS

A comparison of the item entitled "Secretary Haig's Remarks on SALT II Reported" which was published on page AA 1 of the 15 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the TASS report carried by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 July under the headline "Rejecting a Realistic Approach," reveals the following variations:

In the PRAVDA version the first paragraph, line five reads:..."the overwhelming majority of Americans who study and discuss foreign policy questions reject the proposal that the United States should abandon the policy of detente in its relations with the Soviet Union" and that" less than 10 percent of those polled on this issue favored abandoning detente and the SALT II treaty."

Paragraph two, line one reads: ...Haig's speech that "the leaders of the West European states are insisting that the Reagan administration moderate its inappropriate militaristic fervor." It forecast that "Haig in his speech at the Foreign Policy Association would dwell on questions which give concern to Europeans."

Paragraph three, line two PRAVDA omits:...the escalation of the arms race...line five through paragraph five, line four, the newspaper version reads:...ture," he claimed. Of course, Haig could not cite any facts to corroborate these assertions, merely restricting himself to a reiteration of the obscure promise to begin "official discussions" in November-December this year.

The U.S. side, as is well known, is conducting no talks on the essence of the arms limitation problem and to all appearances has no desire to do so. The secretary of state militated for an approach to this problem which is essentially incompatible with the principle of the sides' parity and equal security and for turning the talks themselves into a screen for the implementation of Washington's plans to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

It clearly follows from Haig's arguments that SALT II does not suit the Reagan administration primarily because it was based on this only realistic principle. Instead, he put...

PRAVDA omits paragraphs one through three on page AA 2.

Page AA 2, paragraph four, line three reads: ...nuclear missiles in European territory. He made it...

Line four reads: He stressed that "if in the future we intend to rely less on nuclear elements we shall have to reinforce conventional armaments."

PRAVDA omits paragraph five.

NAVAL SHIPS FROM GDR, POLAND TO VISIT LENINGRAD

LD210542 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0515 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jul, TASS--The army paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reports that a detachment of GDR warships commanded by Adm Wilhelm Ehm and a detachment of Polish warships commanded by Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn will arrive in Leningrad on 24 July on a 5-day official friendly visit. The vessels from the fraternal countries will take part in celebrations marking USSR Navy Day.

FRIENDLY SOVIET, POLISH TROOP GATHERING NOTED

PM201516 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 14 July publishes on page 3 a photograph depicting seven Soviet and Polish soldiers chatting amicably with each other. The picture bears the following caption:

"Northern Group of Forces--Joint field exercises by Soviet and Polish servicemen have ended. Motorized riflemen and tankmen and Polish servicemen have ended. Motorized riflemen and tankmen of the two fraternal armies gathered by the field Lenin Room to get acquainted with each other and with the results of the exercises. In the foreground of the picture are political workers Capt Eugeniusz Nowacki and Lt Sleksandr Tyuterev after the joint field exercises."

FURTHER REPORT, COMMENTARY OF 35TH CEMA SESSION

Assessment of Session Compared

A comparison of the item entitled "Soviet CEMA Obligations Reviewed, Approved," found on page BB 1 of the 13 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the report entitled "At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers," on page 1 of the 11 July edition of Moscow PRAVDA, reveals the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one begins: The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers have examined the report by the Soviet Union's delegation headed by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the results of the 35th CEMA Session held in Sofia 2-4 July 1981.

The CPSU Central...

Last paragraph, line one reads: ...Council of Ministers approved the USSR delegation's activity at the 35th CEMA Session and instructed the competent....

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM210756 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Steps of Integration"]

[Text] In resolving the current tasks of socialist and communist building and mobilizing the masses' creative energy, the fraternal parties of the socialist community countries are turning increasingly extensively to our states' comprehensive cooperation as a source of augmenting forces. Speaking from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "The CPSU and the other fraternal countries are steering a course toward transforming the next two 5-year plans into a period of intensive production and scientific and technical cooperation among the socialist countries." The 35th CEMA Session which took place in Sofia demonstrated that this course is being implemented consistently. Important measures have been outlined which, in the assessment of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers, will assist the implementation of the fraternal party congresses' decisions on switching the economy of the CEMA countries onto the path of intensification, on accelerating scientific and technical progress and on increasing the efficiency of socialist production with the aim of the further growth of the people's well-being.

The decision on the systematic exchange of experience in the sphere of planning and management has considerable significance. The fraternal countries' 10-year cooperation in implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration confirms that there are no tasks that cannot be resolved by joint efforts. In conducting their complex work to improve the national economic structure and to switch the economy from the extensive to the intensive path of development, the CEMA countries have been able, in conditions of an inauspicious world economic climate in the last decade, to raise their national income by two-thirds, registering growth rates almost double those of the developed capitalist states. Such impressive installations as the Soyuz gas pipeline, without which it would be difficult to imagine today the balanced fuel and energy economy [balans] of the European CEMA countries, have been installed and commissioned at full capacity by joint efforts in the shortest time.

In the course of the now completed coordination of the national economic plans for 1981-85 it has been possible to find in the main the solution of questions related to the further supply of fuel, energy raw material and also machines and equipment to the CEMA countries. And this was with a minimal increase in expensive fuel and raw material resources and an acute manpower shortage in a number of countries. In the course of implementing the long-term targeted programs new agreements have been signed and existing agreements extended on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The CEMA session adopted a coordinated plan for multilateral intergration measures for 1981-85.

"...Reciprocal exchange cannot remain only a means of covering current national economic shotages," Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, the head of the Soviet delegation said at the session in Sofia. "It must be transformed into a powerful and constantly operating lever for increasing production efficiency." A distinguishing feature of the new stage of integrational cooperation is the fact that it is aimed a solving the key problems of technical progress. In the course of the session an extremely important intergovernmental agreement on the creation of a single unified electronic element base for radioelectronic apparatus, communication facilities and computer equipment was signed. This agreement is intended to play no less a role in the socialist economy of the eighties than the well-known agreement on creating the RYAD computer system in the seventies. The joint development of other priority machine and equipment systems is also being accelerated.

CEMA's striving for the rapprochement and equalization of the economic development levels of the member-countries is immutable. In the new 5-year plan of multilateral integration measures, as in the former, special measures to promote the expansion of the economies of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia are stipulated. Multilateral general agreements connected with the production of sugar and citrus fruits on Cuba were also signed in Sofia. These agreements are strengthening the export potential of the republic and at the same time fully correspond to the interests of consumers in the European CEMA countries.

The important role of the Soviet Union in the CEMA countries' cooperation was noted particularly in Sofia. The USSR is rendering the fraternal countries technical assitance in equipping industrial installations and is sharing progressive production and scientific and technical experience. The export of Soviet energy resources to the CEMA countries, in spite of all the difficulties, is being increased in the present 5-year plan by 20 percent in comparison with the previous one. And the prices for Soviet oil and raw materials remain advantageous for our CEMA partners. It must be noted that economic cooperation within the CEMA framework has considerable advantages for our country also. In 1981-85 the Soviet Union will receive from the community countries modern machine equipment worth more than R60 billion and consumer goods worth over R40 billion.

It was mentioned at the session that not everything has yet been done to realize the possibilities of the international socialist division of labor. Cooperation with the aim of creating a system of machines for agriculture and the food industry which would permit a considerable reduction in losses incurred during the gathering, transporting, storing and processing of the harvest is going slowly.

In improving and deepening mutual cooperation the CEMA countries again advocated the development of equitable mutually advantageous economic relations with the other socialist states and with the developing countries. In Sofia the CEMA delegation heads once again confirmed their readiness, in spite of the serious complication of the international situation, to develop stable economic, scientific and technical relations with the capitalist countries on the basis of the repudiation of discrimination and the observance of adopted pledges, equality and mutual advantage.

The CEMA countries again resolutely opposed the imperialist policy of the arms race and the exacerbation of tension and advocated constructive peaceful cooperation. The USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to the world's parliaments and peoples met with unanimous support. The political reality of our days confirms again and again that the community of CEMA countries is the decisive force in the struggle for peace, social progress and the security of the peoples.

Results Viewed

PM210858 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Realism and Efficiency"]

[Text] The 35th CEMA Session has ended in Sofia. It was noted at the session that over the last 10 years the CEMA countries, developing and deepening cooperation on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism, respect for state sovereignty, independence and national interests, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance, have ensured the successful fulfillment of the comprehensive program.

It was unanimously stressed that the experience of its implementation has confirmed the correctness of the agreed course elaborated by communist and workers' parties toward the deepening and improvement of mutual cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration and of the vitality of the basic principles, aims, forms and methods of CEMA's activity. The implementation of this course promoted the pooling of the CEMA countries' efforts in the interests of resolving the most important national economic problems, the strengthening of their might, political unity, cohesion and international prestige, the dynamic, stable development of national economies, the improvement of working people's living standards, the deepening of the international socialist division of labor and the leveling out of economic development standards.

The implementation of the comprehensive program provisions has raised cooperation between CEMA countries to a qualitatively new level and has enabled them, making use of the advantages of the socialist system, on the basis of their own efforts and with the support of mutual cooperation, to increase their economic, scientific and technical potential, achieving rates of growth in output and national income almost double those of the developed capitalist states in the seventies. In the CEMA countries taken together, national income increased 84 percent. As Leonid Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, the CEMA members remain the most dynamically developing group of countries in the world.

The successes achieved by the socialist community countries in the past years are the result of the peoples' selfless labor and are inextricably linked with the increase in the leading role of communist and workers' parties, which creatively apply the common laws of socialist building to their countries' concrete, specific conditions. As a result of the increase in our economic collaboration and the active peace-loving foreign policy of the communist and workers' parties, a further strengthening of the socialist countries' positions in the world arena has been ensured.

A profound analysis of the results of the last decade has been given at the congresses of the fraternal countries' communist and workers' parties. The party forums' decisions have armed the peoples with a scientific program for creative labor and the strengthening of peace and have defined prospects for the next 5-10 years.

Broad reciprocal economic, scientific and technical ties and large-scale deliveries of goods between the CEMA countries, developing on the basis of the implementation of the comprehensive program, have promoted the steady, progressive development of the socialist states' economy and the improvement of its structure. The dynamic development of the community countries' individual economies has provided them with material resources on an unprecedented scale. Although the population of the community countries is only one-tenth of the earth's population, the production of electricity, oil, steel and coal in CEMA countries accounts for 20 to 30 percent of world production.

In the fraternal states much has been done to establish a smooth mechanism for controlling integration at interstate level. Forms not envisaged in the comprehensive program have also emerged here. These include the coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures, long-term targeted cooperation programs and a range of agreements on their implementation.

The session examined from this angle and approved the coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures for 1981-85. It provides for further development and deepening of production specialization and coproduction, the construction of a number of economic projects by joint efforts and fraternal collaboration in resolving problems of science and technology and standardization. The session participants noted the need to speed up the joint development of a range of machines for open-cut mining and the construction of main gas pipelines, energy-conserving equipment and modern control facilities and to produce these on a cooperative basis from the start of the next 5-year period. The countries concerned signed an intergovernmental agreement at the session providing for the creation of a single, standardized electronic component base for a number of sectors, as well as other agreements.

Socialism has now been in existence as a world system for more than three decades. In that time considerable experience has been accumulated in each of the fraternal countries in improving the mechanism of planned management of the economy. The study and utilization of collective experience can become a real material force accelerating the socioeconomic progress of the whole community. To learn from each other more actively is the task set by the fraternal parties' congress.

In the seventies the restructuring of the entire system of international division of labor was accelerated. The processes of internationalization of world economic life, whose commencement was noted by Lenin, are deepening. The CEMA countries are entering the new decade with confidence in the indisputable advantages of the socialist sytem and the new type of international relations. They have the full potential to successfully implement the socioeconomic development programs outlined by the fraternal parties. The guarantee of their further successes is deepening cooperation in all spheres of public life and their steadily strengthening unity and cohesion.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON OTTAWA ECONOMIC SUMMIT

'Sharp Differences' Noted

LD220130 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] Two problems discussed by the Ottawa summit must be singled out. These are the world economy issues and East-West relations; and though these are different spheres, on the face of it they have not a little in common. To begin with, both problems have been particularly acute of late and they give rise to great concern in all parts of the world for the reason that they are a result of the so-called new policy of the U.S. administration. Washington has taken to viewing the world as a place whose different regions belong exclusively to these spheres of vital American interests. Therefore, its approach to international relations is clearly marked by the concepts of force, imperial ambitions and pressure on other nations. Take the question of U.S. bank interest rates and other economic steps taken by the Reagan administration. According to the media, this question has generated intense debates at the Ottawa meeting because Washington's stance has badly affected the economies of other nations, particularly in Western Europe. Economic measures taken by the U.S. administration are resulting in greater unemployment and higher inflation in Western Europe because the authors of this new economic policy show utter disregard for the interests of other nations and resort to pressure and dictate even in relations with their allies.

In short, this question clearly reveals the fact that the current U.S. policy is obviously at odds with the present day realities. As it is, the level of the Common Market economy nowadays is hardly inferior to that of the United States, and therefore, Western Europe is not likely to put up with Washington's economic dictate for long. As a matter of fact, prior to the Ottawa meeting Bonn and Paris made clear warnings on this score. The absolute lack of realism is also evidenced by the Reagan administration's attempts to curtail their trade with the Soviet Union. This trend of putting barriers on the road of trade has already inflicted billion dollar losses on many U.S. business companies which were deprived of profitable Soviet orders. And the losses suffered by the American farmers proved so great that the Republican administration has to lift the grain embargo. Nevertheless, in Ottawa the U.S. President has again demanded that his allies limit their trade with the East out of so-called strategic considerations. He did so at a time when the volume of East-West trade, particularly in Europe, turned into a major factor of stability, and not only in the field of mutually beneficial economic cooperation but also in the sphere of mutual trust and world peace.

At the conference in Ottawa the leaders of major capitalist countries have also had to face Washington's demands that priority be given not to the development of dialogue, not to the soonest beginning of talks on reducing missiles in Europe, not to the continuation of the process of limiting strategic armaments, but to greater confrontation with the Soviet Union, greater confrontation in this nuclear century when every day that delays the talks aggravates the risk of a nuclear conflict. Greater confrontation is advocated at a time when the Western and other countries have under consideration constructive proposals put forward months ago at a congress of the Soviet Communist Party, proposals on a dialogue and on talks relating to all major international problems. It is obvious that the Ottawa summit has revealed sharp differences between its participants. These differences concern many spheres, but the worst of them are those connected with dissatisfaction and worry caused by the policies of the current American administration. Even the U.S. allies cannot help realizing that the Reagan administration's stance based on dictate, anti-Sovietism and other cold war dogmas is out of touch with the present day realities and therefore poses a grave danger to the entire world community.

Statement on Terrorism

LD211404 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 21 Jul 81

[By TASS new analyst Yuriy Kornilov: "Who Encourages Terrorism?"]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jul, TASS--So, yet another "statement" on the need to fight international terrorism. This time it comes not from Washington but from the participants in the current conference of the "big seven" in Ottawa (Canada), although it bears a clear "Made in USA" marking.

There is no denying that fighting international terrorism is a serious and important task. However, what is noteworthy is that: The participants in the Ottawa meeting, while clamouring for "doing away with terrorism", thoroughly evade the question of where the real source of terrorism is.

The answer to this question is well known: imperialism. U.S. imperialism, in the first place, which gambles on gaining its hegemony in world affairs, which tries, contrary to common sense, to equate terrorism and the peoples' legitimate struggle for their national liberation--this is what steers the line towards a worsening international situation in the world, towards whipping up the arms race, and implants the cult of force and bears responsibility for the creation of seats of instability and tension, and practises global terrorism. According to U.S. data, the USA in the period of 1946 to 1975 resorted to the use of force or a threat of force in relations with other countries 215 times. It was precisely the USA which adopted a "position of strength" in politics, which openly threatens independent countries and peoples, forms the gendarme Rapid Deployment Force for fighting them. It is precisely the USA that produced a bloody war of terror, of which prominent figures, including the highest-level state, political and religious ones, often become targets. The USA and its special services are to blame and bear responsibility for the death of such outstanding figures as Patrice Lumumba, a fighter for freedom in Africa, Grigoris Lambrakis, a fighter for peace in Greece, Salvador Allende and Orlando Letelier, glorious sons of the Chilean people, Martin Luther King, fighter for civil rights in the USA, and many others. It is precisely U.S. imperialism that supplies weapons to bandits and terrorists who intrude into the territory of sovereign Afghanistan. It is Washington again that finances and arms Israeli terrorists who barbarously bomb peaceful Arab towns and villages in Lebanon and kill innocent women, children and old men, while the "big seven" talk in Ottawa of "fighting international terrorism", as if taking up Washington's use of the "big stick" in the international arena.

The authors of the Ottawa "statement" express particular concern "over incidents threatening the safety of international civil aviation". In this connection they utter torrents of slander against Democratic Afghanistan, recalling the hijacking of the Pakistani airliner in March, an airliner which landed in Kabul, and going to the length of stating that it is Afghanistan that creates a serious threat to the safety of air communication. The accustions are so absurd that there is not need to refute them: The esisode in question is well-known. During the esisode, the Afghan authorities, unlike Pakistani, incidentally, did everything to settle peacefully with the cooperation of the sides concerned. But here is the question: If the authors of the Ottawa "statement" have real concern for the problems of safety on international airlines, why did not they recall that it was none other than the USA together with some other Western countries that stubbornly opposed the adoption of effective measures to combat air pirates? Why did not they recall that for more than four years already the USA has been sheltering in its territory the criminals-terrorists Brazinskas who are guilty of hijacking a Soviet airliner and of encroaching on the life of many Soviet people and of a deliberate murder of the air hostess? Is not that a real encouragement of terrorism?

Things do not square with the authors of the Ottawa "statement". The activities and policy of those imperialist circles, first of all of the USA, which, implanting the cult of force, flout the legitimate rights and interests of sovereign states and peoples, drum up an atmosphere of tension and military hysteria, support and encourage reactionary dictatorial regimes are the medium for tyranny, violence and terrorism in the international arena. The addresses of those in question are well-known. But it is exactly those addresses that the latter-day "fighters against terrorism" who gathered in Ottawa pass over in silence.

BREZHNEV CALLS FOR BETTER U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

PM200834 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] To Joe Norman, president of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, and Sean MacBride, chairman of the International Conference of Lawyers "Against the Threat of War and for Initiatives in Favor of Peace and International Detente."

Most esteemed sirs,

The sense of concern and alarm expressed in your message in connection with the mounting threat of thermonuclear war is very close and understandable to me. At the same time I share your belief that a radical and lasting improvement in international relations is possible.

As you know, our party and the Soviet state are doing everything to make this possibility a reality. This is borne out by the 26th CPSU congress decisions and the initiatives we have advanced since. They are all aimed at removing from people the threat of nuclear war.

To attain this goal, it is essential not only that the arms race be halted but also that everyone adhere strictly to the code of principles and norms for states' conduct embodied in the well-known accords and agreements of the seventies, elaborated on the basis of consideration for the opinions and interests of all and by common consent. The treaties, particularly those concerning disarmament problems, must be observed, and their future should not depend on changes of government in a particular state. The stability of the foundation of international security and ultimately the future of human civilization depend largely on this. The main instrument and, under present conditions, the only possible instrument for creating and ensuring the effectiveness of international law is talks and agreements between states, with mutual respect for each other's equality and security.

Therefore, as the recently adopted USSR Supreme Soviet Appeal to the World's Parliaments and Peoples stressed most strongly, the Soviet Union is prepared to hold talks on all topical problems of peace and security and to consider carefully any constructive ideas from other states.

This also applies to relations between the USSR and the United States which, as your message rightly stresses, bear special responsibility for preserving peace throughout the world. Fully aware of this, we are prepared for talks at all levels with a view to improving Soviet-U.S. relations and making them an effective factor for a stable, just, democratic system of international relations.

Allow me, most esteemed sirs, to express the confidence that opinion among lawyers will continue to make its contribution to ensuring the paramount right of the peoples and of every person to live under conditions of peace.

I wish you success on this path.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

ILICHEV CRITICIZES WEST'S POSITIONS AT CSCE

LD201920 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 20 Jul, TASS--The head of the USSR delegation to the Madrid meeting, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev spoke at a press conference here today and outlined the essence of the Soviet proposal for a zone to which confidence and security building measures would be applicable. An agreement on this issue, Leonid Ilichev said, can considerably facilitate the preparation of a generally acceptable decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, for which the member states of the socialist community have long been calling.

The Soviet proposal has it that confidence and security building measures will embrace all Europe with adjacent sea and ocean areas of according width as well as air space. The proposal also envisages participation of non-European member-states in conformity with the essence of the measures themselves, specific geographical parameters of this zone are supposed to be determined at the conference itself on a balanced and reciprocal basis.

When answering journalists' questions, the leader of the Soviet delegation and a member of the delegation, Konstantin Mikhailov, said that the Western countries had also made a proposal for a zone of confidence and security building measures. This proposal in fact distorted the relevant provisions of the Final Act, however, suggesting that this zone be extended only into Soviet territory and that the western part of it be narrowed and restricted to the continental part of Europe. The proposal included no reciprocal moves by the Western countries in response to the Soviet Union's readiness to extend the confidence and security measures zone to all the European part of the Soviet Union.

The desire for unilateral military and political advantages at the expense of the interests of socialist countries is what characterises the NATO countries' position at the Madrid meeting, the U.S. position in the first place. Leonid Ilichev said: This approach cannot promote the successful completion of the work to elaborate the final document of the meeting, of which most provisions have already been agreed upon.

The Soviet delegation, Leonid Ilichev said in conclusion, is ready for joint search, together with other delegations, for solutions to the remaining questions, which would, while preserving the balance of the Final Act, promote broader cooperation between the member states in the strengthening of peace and security in Europe.

CLAIMS OF USSR 'BUCHENWALD' FOR DISABLED CITED

PM210934 Brussels LE SOIR in French 5-6 Jul 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "USSR: 'Buchenwald' for Handicapped People"]

[Text] As the Third Congress on Biological Psychiatry, during which Amnesty International and the International Association Against the Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Ends have condemned the internment of Soviet dissidents in psychiatric hospitals. Our fellow newspaper LA LIBRE BELGIQUE publishes a haunting testimony on life in a concentration camp for invalids.

The text, transmitted via the SOMIZDAT CHRONICLES [CAHIERS DU SAMIZDAT]--a clandestine Soviet publication--describes the despotism, brutality and corruption which reign in the camp near Dnepropetrovsk in the Ukraine. The worst practices inherited from Stalinism are given free rein there: murder of prisoners, theft of gold teeth, work to exhaustion, sadism--a real Soviet Buchenwald.

A special hut is reserved for nonmobile invalids, paralyzed people with bowel disorders, and blind people, a "cellar stuffed full of decomposing bodies," the author of the denunciation writes. "It is impossible to enter: The stench of all the human filth bowls you over." The nurses hardly dare go in.

According to dissident circles, there are allegedly several camps for the handicapped in the Soviet Union.

KAVALDIN VIEWS U.S. AID TO ISRAEL, ARAB REACTION

LD211659 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 21 Jul 81

[By TASS commentator Georgiy Kavaldin]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jul, TASS--Washington has announced its decision to delay the supplies of F-16 fighter bombers to Israel until armed clashes end in Lebanon.

This propaganda move of the White House can only be viewed as another diversionary plot intended to reach quite definite aims. The gangster-like Israeli raid on the nuclear research centre in Baghdad, the large-scale savage aggression unleashed by Tel Aviv against sovereign Lebanon and also the unseemly role of an accomplice and patron played by the United States in those developments have caused a groundswell of indignation in the Arab world and a dramatic rise in anti-American sentiments. The call to use all means at the disposal of the Arab world against the United States is being voiced ever stronger in Arab countries.

The organisations making up the Palestinian Resistance Movement have sent a message to the Arab heads of state demanding that oil and gas supplies to the U.S. be ended, that Arab assets be withdrawn from U.S. banks and that Washington's envoy Philip Habib, whose arrival in the Middle East has become a prologue to another extermination war against the Arab peoples, be banished from the region.

The purpose of another manoeuvre with aircraft supplies to Israel is to dampen this tide of wrath and to prevent it from affecting the interests of the U.S. oil monopolies in the Middle East.

It is worthwhile recalling in this context that after the raid of the Israeli Air Force on Baghdad, Washington used a "symbolic delay" of the delivery of a shipment of F-16 planes to Israel. Hardly a few weeks had passed, however, when the "delay" was abandoned. There can be no doubt that the present delay will be just as "symbolic" and that it is only intended to mislead Arab public opinion.

Also, the U.S. President's special envoy, Philip Habib who stays in the Middle East with the so-called "peace-making" mission, does not link the supplies of U.S. aircraft to Israel with the termination of bandit raids on Lebanese cities and villages and Palestinian camps.

Deceptive machinations with the supplies of F-16 fighter bombers do not at all affect other types of weaponry, poured into Israel in a large and uninterrupted flow and used to expand and carry on the Israeli aggression against Arab neighbours.

No ploys to which Washington resorts can conceal the main thing: At the critical periods of developments in the Middle East the U.S. has always taken the side of Israel, supported it in every way and justified and protected its aggressive bandit sorties everywhere, including the United Nations.

Washington undoubtedly shares with its ally and charge the entire responsibility for the serious consequences to the cause of peace with which the reckless actions of the Israeli "hawks" are frought.

U.S. DELAYS REPAYMENT OF $2 BILLION TO IRAN

LD211458 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 21 Jul 81

["Backing Out of Commitments"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 21 Jul, TASS--The United States is already two days overdue to pay 2,000 million dollars to Iran in keeping with the accords reached during the talks on settling the problem of the U.S. hostages. Reporting this, the U.S. Department of Treasury declined to give a concrete date when the government intends to meet its financial commitments to Tehran.

APN ACCUSES U.S. OF DESTABILIZING WORLD SITUATION

LD211216 Hamburg DPA in German 1110 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jul (DPA)--The semiofficial Soviet press agency APN has accused the United States, in connection with the project of supplying natural gas from the Soviet Union to Western Europe, of using methods toward their allies "which cannot be described as anything other than blackmail." This criticism obviously refers, among other things, to the proposal by U.S. President Ronald Reagan that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt should think again about the gas deal with the Soviet Union because the United States is prepared if necessary to supply the Federal Republic with coal, gas and diesel oil instead. This "blow," continues the APN commentary, is aimed at "a particularly sensitive spot" in the West European and Japanese economies.

At the same time, the press agency accuses the Reagan administration of having "destabilized" the general strategic world situation since it has been in office. Consequently, "the direct opposite" had occured of what people in the West and other regions of the world hoped for after the change of guard at the White House. The agency further accuses the United States of rejecting negotiations on a reduction of military presence in the Indian Ocean, and wanting to avoid talks with the Soviet Union on an extension [as received] of arms exports.

At the current summit in Ottawa, the United States' Western allies are trying "to bury their heads in the sand of wordy discussions as to whether Reagan has already definitively formulated his foreign policy, or whether they would not become acquainted with it until a future date."

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES STANCE ON RIGHTS ISSUES

PM211047 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by V. Zorin, USSR representative on the UN Commission on Human Rights, under the rubric: "The World of Capital--World Without Rights": "Rotten Supports"]

[Excerpts] It has already been reported in the press that the United States has to this day not ratified such an important international agreement as the UN convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, to which more than 80 states have acceded, and is boycotting the international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and all UN measures to fulfill this convention.

Nor has the United States ratified to this day such fundamental agreements as the international covenant on civil and political rights and the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights of 1966, the international convention on the suppression and punishment of the crimes of apartheid of 1973 and other enactments related to human rights, even former U.S. Representative at the United Nations A. Young was forced to admit that the U.S. attitude to international agreements on human rights and freedoms and its position on this question remains "unsatisfactory." This is graphically confirmed by the very fact that of 19 treaty enactments in the human rights sphere within the UN framework the United States has ratified only 5.

The world is in the final phase of the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and racism. Yet the largest capitalist country, which lays claims to "leadership" in the development of world civilization, in fact ignores generally accepted norms of international rights and maintains shameful racial restrictions and a system of violations of the elementary rights of the racial and ethnic groups forming the indigenous U.S. population. As is known, this applies primarily to the Negro population, which forms a large, multimillion-strong racial group, and the indigenous Indian population of the United States.

It should be noted in particular that together with the massive gross violations of human rights in the United States itself, its representatives in UN organs are doing everything possible to obstruct the adoption of resolutions aimed at suppressing and stopping the massive and gross violations of human rights in countries and regions where dictatorial regimes supported by the United States operate and where decisions adopted by the UN Security Council and General Assembly in support of national liberation movements opposed to the preservation or restoration of the colonial order are sabotaged.

In this connection it is sufficient to recall the position adopted by U.S. representatives at the last, 37th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights in February-March 1981 in Geneva. The U.S. delegation gave a hostile reception to resolutions adopted by the vast majority of the commission stigmatizing the policy of terror pursued by Israel on the Arab territories it occupies and attempted to defend this policy, which is condemned by broad circles of the world public and the UN General Assembly. At the same time the American delegation hypocritically denounced so-called "international terrorism," equating terrorism with the legitimate struggle of the peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, for their national, economic and social liberation. The danger of such a policy for the cause of peace was again graphically confirmed by Israel's brazen marauding raid on Baghdad with the assistance of the U.S. military.

The United States was among the four countries which voted against the resolution on Chile proposed by Mexico, Algeria and Yugoslavia and adopted by the commission, in which the policy of Pinochet's fascist junta was condemned and his maneuvers around the pseudo-constitution forced on the Chilean people were denounced. The U.S. delegation was the only one which voted against the resolution adopted by the commission on the violation of human rights in El Salvador, which stressed "the right of the Salvadoran people to resolve the question of their political, economic and social future themselves without interference from outside." The United States was the only country which did not support any of the five resolutions adopted by the commission which condemn colonial terror and the shameful system of apartheid in Southern Africa.

Finally, the U.S. delegation was the only one which abstained in the vote on the resolution by the Belorussian SSR, Bulgaria, the GDR, the MPR, Poland and Czechoslovakia on combatting the ideology and practice of neofascist, neonazi and other ultrareactionary organizations. The United States did not wish to urge all states to take measures to curb the actions of groups and organizations with a racist and neofascist ideology and practice. The U.S. delegation was forced at the same time to make efforts to suppress discussion of the issue of the violation of human rights in the United States in relation to the nonwhite population in that country, when the Belorussian delegation submitted a draft resolution on this issue.

PRAVDA ON 'AUCTION' OF CZECHOSLOVAK GOLD

LD160906 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jul, TASS--Plans are maturing in Washington for the "auctioning of the Czechoslovak gold reserves", which "the United States illegally retained after the war" PRAVDA writes today. This refers to 18.5 tons of this precious metal in ingots and ancient coins, the newspaper writes, which were stolen by the Nazis in Czechoslovakia during the war and were sent the United States for temporary storage. Last year, the Washington "hawks" tried to drag through congress a bill allowing the sale of the national assets of the Czechoslovak people. Quite recently, PRAVDA continues: The Washington POST reported the intention to divide the proceeds from the sale of the Czechoslovak gold reserves between the "Free Europe" subversive broadcasting station, which is on the payroll of the CIA, and Georgetown University, this well-known shelter of anti-communists of all kind. PRAVDA points out that it is not only a question of the rise in the price of precious metals which is, of course, considered by those who lay claim to other people's gold. Putting forward all sorts of excuses for not returning the gold, reactionary circles in the United States would like to use it as a tool of blackmail and pressure against a socialist country. Increased infringements of international law, however, like the "gold" blackmail, the newspaper sums up, will earn neither laurels nor ovations for the United States foreign-policy makers. Washington's attempts to speak with the socialist countries arrogantly, in the language of diktat, are hopeless.

ALEKSEYEV DENIES CHARGES ON EXPERTS WITHDRAWAL

OW211854 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Alekseyev commentary: "Policy of Refusing Cooperation With the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic" adopted not long ago by the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has distorted Soviet policy toward China. For example, the resolution repeats the hackneyed phrases heard while Mao Zedong was still alive, alleging that the Soviet Union tore up agreements with China in the early 1960's and that this caused serious losses for China. Soviet Sinologist Alekseyev writes in this connection:

This kind of allegation in the resolution of the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is downright falsehood. In fact, it is exactly the kind of policy aimed at undermining Soviet-Chinese relations which was adopted by Mao Zedong and (?followers) in the early 1960's. Let us take a look at the so-called problem of Soviet experts.

Even at the time of the Great Leap Forward, China began to discriminate increasingly against Soviet experts. It directly ignored their suggestions, distrusted the quality of Soviet equipment and began to refuse to strictly follow the standards and requirements set forth in technical (?manuals). Later, the Chinese simply removed technical manuals from the workshops. This adversely affected the (?technical discipline) and work quality norms of enterprises. The ignoring of the Soviet experts' suggestions and the crude violations of Soviet technical standards led to frequent major accidents and personal injuries and deaths. This sort of accident occured, for example, at the hydroelectric power stations on the (Xinan) and (Xinfeng) Rivers.

The Soviet experts firmly objected to these so-called new methods. These so-called new methods threw production into confusion. The Soviet experts advised industrial enterprise leaders not to depart without reason from established and tested production and technical processes and to adopt quality and technical standards.

However, despite the Soviet experts' advice, violations of technical requirements continued in the enterprises built with Soviet expert assistance. The Chinese side refused to listen to the Soviet experts' well-founded advice. In other words, the question of Soviet experts took on an acute political character.

Moreover, from 1960 on Chinese organizations began efforts to ideologically corrupt the Soviet experts and insistently asked them to oppose CPSU and Soviet Government policies. All this aroused the legitimate indignation of the Soviet personnel working in China. The Soviet side time and again pointed out that this kind of activity was not to be tolerated and firmly demanded that normal conditions be created to enable the Soviet experts do their work.

However, the Chinese authorities continued the above-mentioned activities. Under the extremely (?difficult) circumstances, the Soviet experts had no alternative but to return to their motherland. Later, the Soviet Government indicated that if suitable conditions were created for Soviet experts, it was prepared to send them back to China. However, pursuing a policy aimed at undermining cooperation with the Soviet Union, the Chinese leaders ignored the suggestion.

As for the Chinese propaganda claim that the withdrawal of Soviet experts adversely affected the fulfillment of economic plans, this allegation is pure falsehood. Even those departments where practically no Soviet experts worked, or only a few of them worked but without playing a decisive role in the implementation of policies, such as the agricultural, coal, petroleum, light industry and transport departments, failed to fulfill national economic plans. This proves that the above-mentioned lie does not hold water.

In fact, it was the policy of the Great Leap Forward imposed on the CCP and the Chinese people by Mao Zedong that undermined the fulfillment of plans. The direct losses caused by the policy of the Great Leap Forward amounted to 200 billion yuan.

The present Chinese leaders are criticizing the Maoist policy of the Great Leap Forward, which caused serious losses to the Chinese economy. However, they are trying hard to shift part of the blame for China's economic failures during that period to the Soviet Union. For this purpose they have fabricated all kinds of lies about Soviet policy toward China. Thus, the present leaders in Beijing are proving that they are loyal to Mao Zedong's anti-Soviet policy.

TASHKENT ASSAILS CHINA'S 'GENDARME' POLICY

GF211302 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 20 July carries an unattributed commentary entitled: "The Great Imperial Policy of Beijing is Endangering the Independence of Free Countries." According to the radio, recent developments prove that the Beijing leaders have stepped up their endeavor to create a great state. Ever since 1970 Beijing has been working against efforts to reach a negotiated settlement of problems "among the countries of the Indian subcontinent."

Noting that the book "Chinese Hegemonism and the Threat to Asian, African and Latin American Peoples" gives a detailed account of PRC policy toward the said regions, the radio adds: "... PRC's gendarme policy is (?threatening these regions). Armed attacks, interference in the internal affairs of independent countries, support for internal moves against prominent figures and governments--particularly the hegemony of one country over the other--constitute examples. The PRC's gendarme policy is aimed against both its neighbors and other countries, (?in fact, against nearly 30 other countries apart from those in our region)."

The radio recalls the PRC's forceful occupation of Indian territory in 1962 and adds: "Thus the PRC is now waging its move against India through Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal. The stand being currently pursued against India is based on Beijing's gedarme policy. The policy of disrupting peace in other countries is [word indistinct] in South Asia."

Claiming that the PRC is pursuing a double-faced policy toward the leaders of India, the radio notes that Beijing is striving to establish itself around India by reinforcing its military strength in Tibet and by supplying arms to Pakistan. It adds: "The nationalists sent into India's Assam Province are linking up with armed Naga and Mizo rebels in order to wage their activities. It is common knowledge that the goal of the Naga and Mizo (?tribes) is to break away from India."

The radio further states that one reason behind the PRC's sending of nationalists into the South Asian countries bordering India is that country's intention to "create a number of united states in the Indian region wherefrom it will be able to achieve its gendarme objectives."

The radio continues: "Developments regarding the DRA are (?closely linked) with Beijing's policy toward South Asia. The Beijing leadership is cooperating with the United States and other imperialist countries (?to dig graves) in Muslim countries and to (?undermine) the revolution in the DRA."

Noting that the PRC and the United States are working together to remove the fruits of the Sawr Revolution in the DRA, the radio concludes: "The PRC moves in South Asia constitute a problem for neighboring countries. This kind of foreign policy has been a [word indistinct] for a number of countries in South Asia. It has threatened their independence. In general terms, it has dealt a severe blow to the effort to establish world peace."

JAPAN'S SONODA 'DOES ABOUT-FACE' ON U.S. TIES

PM211123 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 81 p 3

[TASS report: "A Strange Approach"]

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Jul--Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda, who is in New York, has met with U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig. In the course of the meeting, the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN reports, the sides "reached a common opinion on the question of the approach to the USSR" and agreed to "continue the discussion of problems concerning the increase in Japan's defense might." As the local press notes, the present head of Japan's Foreign Ministry, before his trip to the United States, had sharply changed his views on international problems. Sonoda, who enjoyed the reputation of a "dove," the newspaper MAINICHI writes, has recently adopted a "hawkish" stance.

And indeed, on taking the post of foreign minister, Sonoda made a statement which caused acute irritation in Washington. "The Japanese-American joint communique which has been signed has no binding force," he said.

To understand the White House's anger you should recall that in accordance with that document Japan promised the United States extensive military cooperation in the implementation of its global strategy.

S. Sonoda did not stop at that. At a press conference in Hong Kong recently, speaking about the growing U.S. demands for Japan to sharply increase its military budget, he accused Washington of "great-power behavior" and attempting to lord it in world affairs.

But unexpectedly, at a recent government session, where the results of Japanese-American talks on military questions conducted in Washington by J. Omura, chief of the Japanese Defense Agency, were being discussed, S. Sonoda not only supported the statement by the leader of the military department to the effect that "Japan and the United States have reached a single view in assessing the international situation, including as regards the 'strengthening of the Soviet Union's military potential,'" but also fully approved Reagan's "diplomacy of force," stating that "we should adopt an understanding attitude toward the U.S. course aimed at giving priority to the restoration of the balance of forces between the United States and the USSR."

Local observers note that recently certain Japanese politicians have begun to adopt the original tactics of making widely publicized statements of a peace-loving nature and changing literally by 180 degrees their views on international affairs and on the American administration's policy--which is arousing growing concern in Japan--as soon as Washington shouts. However, such strange metamorphoses hardly help Japan to elaborate its own approach to important foreign policy questions in accordance with the real national interests of ensuring peace and security for the country.

PRAVDA REPORTS USSR-DPRK TRADE AGREEMENT

PM210943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Relations Developing"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jul--An agreement between the USSR and the DPRK Governments on reciprocal supplies of goods and payments for the period 1981-85 and a protocol to this agreement for 1981 have been signed here.

The documents have laid the basis for the further harmonious development of trade and economic relations between the two countries. The volume of commodity exchange during 1981-85 is to increase by over 40 percent in comparison with the past 5 years.

During the current 5-year plan the USSR will continue to supply the DPRK with oil and petroleum products, coal, coke, ferroalloys and various types of machinery and equipment.

The DPRK will supply the USSR with metal-cutting machine tools, rolled ferrous metals, nonmetalliferous minerals, cement, vegetables, fruit and consumer goods.

The implementation of the commitments envisaged by the government and protocol will promote the successful fulfillment of the two countries' national economic plans and the raising of the Soviet and Korean peoples' living standards.

MONGOLIAN BORDER GUARD CITED ON PRC HOSTILITY

PM200928 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 3

[Unnamed APN correspondent dispatch: "Indissoluble Union"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--In Mongolia the words "in combat we are one crew and in work one team with our Soviet friends," spoken by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, have indeed become popular.

On a trip through Mongolia I spoke with young border guard officer T. Bayanlargal.

"Our people revere the memory of the Soviet people who gave their lives in the battles for Mongolia's freedom and independence," he said. "On the Halhaiin Gol where I serve there are many memorials to Soviet and Mongolian servicemen resting eternally in this sacred soil. They are a reminder of the need for vigilance, an appeal to preserve for ever and strengthen our combat fraternity....Unfortunately, the world is now troubled, and the leaders of neighboring China are not the last to be guilty of this...."

The recent 18th MPRP Congress resolutely condemned Beijing's policy of hostility to socialism and the cause of peace and detente and its support for the aggressive intrigues of international imperialism headed by the United States and NATO. Today the Chinese rulers are encouraging the militarization of Japan, threatening the countries of Indochina with war, interfering in the affairs of other peoples, openly making territorial claims against neighboring countries and encroaching on Mongolia's sovereignty.

"China's hostile actions against our country are provoking serious concern on the part of the Mongolian people," company officer and 18th MPRP Congress delegate D. Gungaa said in conversation with the APN correspondent. "Taking account of this, the MPRP has taken and is currently taking all necessary measures to strengthen the country's defense capability and ensure its security. The congress specially noted the significance in this affair of the Soviet Union's fraternal help aimed at equipping the Mongolian People's Army with modern arms and combat equipment and training and retraining military cadres. In recent years the fire and striking power, mobility and maneuverability of our units and formations have grown considerably. The army has at its disposal modern tanks, missile installations and aircraft."

BRIEFS

IWATE DELEGATION IN MOSCOW--A meeting was held at the nations' Friendship Hall in Moscow on 20 July between activists of the Soviet-Japan Society and a 260-member friendship delegation from Iwate Prefecture, Japan, led by Kanaishi Mayor Saijiro Tamakawa. Addressing the meeting, the Deputy Chairman of the Soviet-Japan Society Popov briefed the visitors of activities of the society, life in the USSR and Soviet achievements in various sectors. The delegation visited Nakhodka and Khabarovsk before coming to Moscow. [Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 20 Jul 81 OW]

PRAVDA HITS INCREASED U.S. AID FOR AFGHAN REBELS

PM211618 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 81 p 5

[Ivan Shchedrov "Commentator's Columns": "Hopeless Ventures"]

[Text] Kabul--Washington's new steps to intensify gross interference in the internal affairs of the DRA and other states in southwest Asia are eliciting sharp condemnation from very diverse public circles and mass news media. As a result of the decision adopted by the U.S. administration to allocate additional appropriations to "Afghan refugees" to the tune of $21 million in the current year, the Kabul NEW TIMES reports, the sum total of this "aid" will amount to $93 million. In other words, it is a case of a more than twofold increase over last year, when Washington spent $44 million for the same purpose.

It is known that the DRA has taken a number of steps to resolve the problem of the refugees who, for one reason or another, find themselves in a difficult situation abroad. The DRA Revolutionary Council has issued a decree on an amnesty even for those who, being deceived, participated in the struggle against the people's power but then understood the real situation and decided to abandon that criminal activity and return home. More than 200,000 Afghan emigres have returned to the DRA recently. And with every passing day more and more refugees are leaving foreign lands and returning to their hometowns and villages, despite the obstacles being erected by the Pakistani authorities, by Beijing and Washington secret services and also by counterrevolutionary gangs dug in abroad.

Something else is also known. The means of so-called "aid" for Afghan refugees have been used by the United States and China both in the past and now to set up and maintain dozens of secret camps on the territory of neighboring Pakistan and also a number of other countries. There they train Afghan emigres for subversive terrorist gangs and then infiltrate them into the DRA.

Washington and Beijing mercenaries have burned down hundreds of schools and murdered thousands of people. Chemical weapons have been placed in the bandits' hands and used repeatedly against student youth, women, old people and children. The newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR and others draw attention to the fact that Washington and Beijing are turning the territory of Pakistan into a bridgehead for provocations and aggression against neighboring countries, into their chief military base for fueling tension in this dangerously explosive region.

The recent steps to finance the plans for the militarization of Pakistan and to step up interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and other states in the region attest that imperialist circles have not abandoned the realization of designs that are dangerous for the cause of peace. And yet in the fourth year of the DRA's existence it is time to understand that this is a hopeless venture. This is clearly evidenced by the considerable strengthening of people's power locally, expressed in the creation of the DRA National Fatherland Front--the most mass and most representative organization in the country--and by the growth in the republic's international prestige.

NOVIKOV RECEIVES SRV'S HUYNH TAN PHAT FOR TALKS

PM201420 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On 14 Jul I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, received Huynh Tan Phat, vice premier of the SRV Government and chairman of the SRV State Commission for Capital Construction, who is visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The talks, which was held in a comradely atmosphere, touched on questions connected with further developing scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV in the capital construction sphere. Participating in the talk was SRV Ambassador to the USSR Nguyen Huu Mai.

USTINOV HAS MEETING WITH KAMPUCHEA'S CHAN SI

LD171240 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jul, TASS--Today member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Defence, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov met with member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Chan Si. They held a friendly talk on questions of mutual interest.

BURMA'S AUNG SAN COMMEMORATED ON MARTYRS DAY

BK211104 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Valeriy Artemov commentary: "Aung San, Burmese patriot and friend of Soviet people," commemorating Martyrs Day which falls on 19 July]

[Text] It has been 34 years since Gen Aung San and other leaders, who were his colleagues in the struggle for Burma's independence, were killed by the guns of mercenary assassins. Gen Aung San was only 32 years at the time of his death. His short-lived, but brilliant life, was devoted solely to the cause of struggle for liberation from the rule of oppression by the imperialists.

Aung San's name is inseparable from the founding of independent Burma after destroying the shackles of imperialism and colonialism following the end of World War II. The imprints left by Aung San in the history of Burma and the world liberation movement cannot be erased. Hence, upon hearing the news of the death of Aung San, Jawaharlal Nehru said that not only Burma but the whole of the Asian Continent struggling for independence had lost one of its leaders.

Being an outstanding political leader, Aung San was able to perceive the future. He dreamt of the day when a just and new society could be established in Burma. Gen Aung San believed that social justice could be attained only when a genuinely independent and democratic state, which was free from the shackles of foreign capitalists and oppression by the priviledged class composed of landlords and capitalists, was established following the abrogation of the system of exploitation. Gen Aung San's outlook and thought were very much influenced by scientific socialist thought. He was inspired by the theory and practice of socialist revolution and the process of socialist construction in the far-away Russia. During his active life, Aung San closely studied the teachings of Lenin and the experiences of the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

Through such methods, he was able to find the solution to numerous problems which arose during the course of the independence struggle.

At the 1939 conference of the Do-Bama Asi-Ayo [We, The Burmese Confederation], Gen Aung San called on the Burmese revolutionaries to study the experience of the CPSU which was able to establish a new society for the first time in the world.

Aung San was farsighted and mature in his outlook; being a politician, nationalist and internationalist, he was always aware of problems in international relations and related them to the practical tasks of the Burmese independence movement. He stressed and called for the unity of anti-imperialist forces as follows: We could not remain colonized, isolated and separated from others forever. We should be together with those within and without the Asian Continent who could and were willing to go along with us, all the exploited and oppressed class, and all those who would like to support our struggle. We should work hand-in-hand and cooperate, if necessary, to solve immediate and urgent problems.

Gen Aung San thought highly of the historic role of the Soviet Union in its struggle for the progress of humanity. In one of his speeches delivered during 1946, Gen Aung San said: The courage and heroism of the Soviet people has always inspired us. The Soviet people demonstrated their outstanding courage and heroism in their struggle for the victory of socialism and in the struggle against the aggression of the fascist circles during World War II which they had to withstand all on their own without any external assistance. We are pleased by the strength and brilliant courage demonstrated by the socialist state and we recognize its important role in attaining victory over the fascists. We are especially pleased with this great nation which defends the cause of the colonized countries which have not attained independence.

While struggling for the independence of Burma, Gen Aung San foresaw the need of independent Burma for reliable and trusted friends. Accordingly, in June 1947, he attended to the establishment of diplomatic relations between Burma and the Soviet Union.

Gen Aung San, a precious son of Burma, was unable to personally materialize his ideal social and political goals. After the fall of Gen Aung San and his colleagues and subsequent declaration of Burma's independence, the state power fell into the hands of national bourgeoisie and landlords. Aung San's advice and instructions were forgotten and ignored.

However, following the takeover of power by Gen Ne Win, one of Gen Aung San's comrades who had signed the blood pact with him, and national democratic leaders, Aung San's thoughts were again put into practice. His outlook and thoughts are reflected in the Burmese way to socialism, the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and progressive social, economic and political reforms put into practice within the country.

The Soviet Union was interested in Burma's plans to march along the progressive path from the very beginning. It welcomed them, considering its own experience. Being loyal to internationalism and Lenin's principles of solidarity with democratic and progressive forces in newly independent countries, the Soviet Union established and promoted friendship and cooperation with the new Burma.

The new Burma is marching steadily along the path laid down by Gen Aung San for social progress, peace and friendship with all the people of the world while overcoming difficulties, crushing resistance from internal reactionaries and preventing incursion from external enemies. The Soviet people sincerely wish success to the Burmese people in discharging their social and economic duties for the country and in strengthening the national sovereignty and independence of a socialist state.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV MESSAGE TO POLISH LEADERS

LD211809 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov have sent a telegram to Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The text of the telegram reads as follows:

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people, we send you and, through you, to the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and the fraternal Polish people, cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic.

The victory won by the Soviet and Polish peoples in the joint struggle against the common enemy in the years of World War II became a powerful factor in the national revival of Poland. Under the leadership of the PZPR the Polish people in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, having overcome the destructive consequences of World War II, firmly took the road of building socialism which opened wide opportunities before People's Poland for the development of the economy, science and culture in the interests of the working people.

Socialism brought the Polish state genuine independence and a firm guarantee of the inviolability of its borders.

This year the communists and the working people of the Polish People's Republic are marking their national holiday--the day of the revival of Poland--in a complex political situation. The opponents of socialism in the country and outside it are making refined attacks on the foundations of the Polish state and society, and are provoking complications in Poland's relations with its true friends. However, those calculations will be frustrated.

The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress has set the task of stabilizing the situation in the country, and of taking the country out of the crisis situation. The PZPR as the leading force of Polish society, firmly following the principles of Marxism-Leninism, is undoubtedly capable of rallying all the working people and of stirring them to a resolute rebuff to anarchy and counterrevolution, to persistent constructive work in the name of the benefit of the socialist motherland.

The Polish People's Republic, as a member-country of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and a member of CEMA can firmly count on support from the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

May the all-round fruitful cooperation between the Soviet and Polish peoples grow stronger and deepen in the interests of social progress and peace:

Long live and flourish the inviolable Soviet-Polish friendship!

SHISHLIN COMMENTARY ON POLAND'S NATIONAL DAY

LD211534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 21 Jul 81

[International affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin commentary from the "Countries of Socialism" program: "Day of Rebirth of Poland"]

[Text] The 37th anniversary of the day of rebirth of Poland, our fraternal country, is being marked in somewhat unusual conditions. And, of course, the crisis events in People's Poland may to some extent overshadow the significance of this day. But there has just been a thorough and sharp discussion of these crisis events at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, and indeed in itself the historical background which is the content of the entire socialist development of Poland as such, is certainly essential to understanding the present-day possibilities for the Polish communists, the Polish workers, to confidently overcome the crisis events.

In July 1944, when socialism was taking only its first steps on Polish soil, the task of communists was, of course, simply desperate--all difficulties and complications; the country had lost 6 million of its citizens during the war; the Moloch of war had marched through Polish towns and villages; the Polish capital of Warsaw lay in ruins. And, of course, the economy was very seriously shaken by war [word indistinct].

And then, in a very short historical time, and on socialist principles under the leadership of the Communist Party, Poland was reborn. It overcame all the consequences of the national catastrophe; it gained industrial might; it gained a modern economy. And this phenomenon itself can on no account be overshadowed by the events in Poland today. For it is a fact that Poland takes fourth place in the world and second place in Europe for coal extraction. It is a fact that Poland occupies second place in Europe in sulfur extraction. Poland occupies prominent places for making electricity. Poland has a good engineering industry, including the most varied branches of contemporary engineering: ship building, aircraft building, car making--in a word, a wide spectrum of various orientations and (?specifications) which assert Poland as a state with significant capabilities in producing this qualified output.

Enjoying the extensive possibilities of the socialist market, and primarily the Soviet market, Poland has indeed increased its industrial might. A result of this growth in industrial might was that the material well-being of the Polish workers began to rise considerably.

Hand in hand with Poland's economic rebirth went the country's political rebirth, too. The PZPR, guiding the construction of socialism, ensured an unheard of participation by the mass of workers in the direction of both state and economic affairs. It showed concern for the good, vital activity of other democratic parties, of mass social organizations of the workers. And, of course, socialist democracy on Polish soil brought its fruits.

The achievements of socialism in the development of Polish science, culture and art cannot be disputed.

This can also be described by the expressive word: rebirth.

And really, casting a glance at this hitorical background and evaluating the path traveled by Poland from summer 1944 to summer 1981, we are right to say that the fundamental achievements of the Polish people and Polish workers are connected with socialism and that it is the deformation of socialist principles, the violation of socialist principles, which have caused the crisis shocks.

That is, the basis of the crisis from the very beginning was not a socialist basis; the basis was a departure from socialist principles. Here, of course, the mistakes and serious miscalculations made by the former Polish leadership had their effect.

Incidentally, the lessons of the Polish events, the conclusions which suggest themselves from these acute and complex events, were spoken of at the 26th CPSU Congress, too. The speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed the importance of strict observance of Leninist norms of party life, stressed the importance of strengthening the party's links with the masses, and the need to pay attention to the interests, inquiries and needs of the masses. The need to fight mercilessly against all manifestations of (?voluntarism) and to conduct a thought-out, realistic economic policy, in particular on the level of external economic links, was also stressed. It is very noteworthy that now, when the Polish people are marking the Day of Rebirth, the thoughts of Poles naturally turn to this path--and it is the whole of this path, and the experience of this path which point to a way out of today's crisis manifestations in People's Poland.

(?To say): There are grounds [word indistinct] insofar as the awareness was always present in the work of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, of the vital importance for Poland to cooperate closely with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, because the situation is objectively such that it was cooperation with our country and with other socialist countries that was a powerful accelerator of the development of People's Poland, and it was this factor which was one of the features which led the Polish economy to import heights.

And on this level, of course, reflecting on the results of the Ninth PZPR Congress and its decisions, attention turns to at least three key aspects.

The first aspect was the severe condemnation of past mistkaes, the overcoming of past mistakes, the overcoming of those violations of the basic laws of socialist development which were unfortunately typical of the last few years in the life of fraternal Poland.

Another aspect which attracts attention is the search for constructive and creative solutions to those problems which face Polish society today. Moreover, the congress of Polish communists naturally looked for these solutions on a socialist basis, on the basis of a skillfull use of Marxist-Leninist principles as applied to the tasks of the socialist development of Poland. It sought them not through all kinds of vociferous or opportunistic opinions of which there have been many in recent months in Polish public life, but precisely--and I repeat--through Marixist-Leninist policy.

And there is no doubt that in their creative efforts, People's Poland, the Polish people and the Polish communists, can confidently expect full understanding and solidarity from the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states. Much was said from the rostrum of the Polish congress about the significance of interdependence with the Soviet Union. This interdependence has been the life-force of the Polish economy from the first years of Poland's development as a socialist state. At Poland's most difficult time, the Soviet Union invariably came to the assistance of the Polish people. And this is how things are today. Our comrades know, of course, about the considerable economic support which the Soviet Union gives to Poland, and as Polish comrades themselves noted repeatedly--despite that fact that at present, supplies of Polish goods to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are sometimes disrupted--the Soviet Union strives to fulfill its duty to Poland scrupulously and to reach compromise with the Poles in everything.

And a third aspect--no less important--draws attention to itself in the work of the Polish congress. This is the need for a resolute rebuff to antisocialist forces who are striving to plunge the country into chaos. For these forces, misfortunes in the economy and disruptions in public life serve as a convenient springboard for carrying out so-called creeping counterrevolution and for seizing power.

I would like to stress that the creative tasks themselves, and the methods for performing these creative tasks, can to a large extent be put into practice precisely by being closely coordinated in a firm and consistent rebuff to the forces of anarchy and counter-revolution which are, of course almost one of the most important causes and one of the most important sources of the Polish crisis.

It is noteworthy that at the Ninth PZPR Congress, delegates thought again and again of the 37th anniversary of the day of rebirth. It was said--and said quite rightly--that the day of rebirth marks the beginning of a truly independent and truly strong socialist Poland. It was also rightly said that it was precisely socialism which gave Poland reliable and safe borders, guaranteed borders. This is why the idea of the significance of the Polish-Soviet alliance and of Polish-Soviet brotherhood was adhered to so powerfully and frequently at the congress.

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said the following: In all the years after the war, the USSR has confirmed its international approach, granting us priceless aid, especially at difficult moments. The Soviet Union showed in deed that a strong, friendly, socialist Poland was in keeping with its interests. And the might and international authority of the Soviet Union are in keeping with our interests, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee said. He went on to say: The most important guarantees for Poland's independence and security lie in the alliance with the USSR, as does the inviolability of its borders. It follows that he who undermines this alliance is acting against the foundations of the existence of our people's state. Our brothers who made this guarantee will not allow anyone to undermine it. We defend and will continue to defend this alliance with a feeling of high responsibility for the security of the people and the independence of the people's state.

It seems that the 37th anniversary of the day of the rebirth of Poland could now be both a festival and a reminder, and a path into the future for Polish communists and for Polish workers. As it was socialism which ensured the rebirth of Poland, socialism which ensured security for Poland, socialism which is ensuring for Poland the chance of solving all its internal problems and a way out onto a confident path, a way out onto new heights of economic and political development, this socialism has more than a lot of supporters in Poland. Socialism is in accordance with the fundamental interests of the Polish people, and this has been firmly proved by historical experience.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF PZPR EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS

PRAVDA on 17 Jul Session

PM211611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 81 p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents B. Averchenko, O. Losoto, V. Kuznetsov and A. Shapovalov: "At the Polish Communists' Forum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jul--The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is continuing its work.

A broad response was elicited from the forum delegates by the wishes for the successful work of the ninth extraordinary congress from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, all Soviet communists and our country's working people, which were conveyed from the congress platform by the CPSU delegation.

The delegations of the socialist countries' fraternal parties attending the congress addressed words of greeting to the Polish communists. In their speeches the delegation leaders voiced support for the PZPR, which is waging a struggle against socialism's enemies and against the offensive of internal and external counterrevolution.

We do not hide the fact that the events in Poland are arousing serious alarm in our country, declared A. Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee. We well remember the subversive activity of antisocialist counterrevolutionary forces in Czechoslovakia in 1968-69. We remember the entire arsenal of all sorts of means of cheap demagoguery and crude pressure to which our internal and external enemies resorted to discredit our Communist Party's policy and its entire history and to slander the whole socialist stage of Czechoslovakia's development. We considered your criticism of everything that was happening among us under the signboard of "socialism with a human face" to be a help. We are grateful to the socialist countries for helping us to prevent bloodshed in the CSSR.

There is no doubt, the speaker continued, that certain Western circles are seeking to use the Polish events for their policy of a tough course in international political relations, As the United States is now doing. As in 1968 international imperialism counted on the crisis in Czechoslovakia to wrest our country from the community of socialist states, to create a vacuum in central Europe and to fill it up itself, so they are now nurturing their plans with regard to Poland. They do not hide the fact that the "Poland card" is to help them in the game for a change in the correlation of forces not only in Europe but also throughout the world.

GDR communists, W. Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said, are profoundly interested in seeking that Poland fulfills its role as a strong socialist worker-peasant state in the socialist community and that the positions of people's power in your country are defended and strengthened. As is known, we are struggling together with all the fraternal countries against those revanchist forces in the FRG which dream of reviving the "German reich" within the 1937 borders. All such plans by forces hostile to socialism are doomed in advance to failure. Today the border to the West of the Elbe is our common line of defense, firmly guarded by the Warsaw Pact states.

The efforts of the GDR working people under the party's leadership, the speaker pointed out, are aimed at efficiently fulfilling the 10th SED Congress decisions. The republic's workers, cooperative peasants and intelligentsia well understand the party's policy and take an active part in implementing it. This is evidenced by the successful fulfillment of the plan for the first half of 1981. Socialism and peace are a single whole; strong socialism means lasting, ensured peace. This is how we in the GDR see our historical responsibility for ensuring that war never again emanates from German soil.

In the present difficult and complex struggle communists and the Polish people can count on the broad support and militant solidarity of the Vietnam Communist Party and the Vietnamese people, delcared Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. Internal and external enemies, he said, are seeking to undermine and liquidate socialism in Poland and to seize power, at the same time threatening the common interests of the socialist community, and are trying to drive a wedge between Poland and the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Concerning the situation in Southeast Asia, Vo Nguyen Giap pointed out that tension in that region, as throughout the world, is being increased as a result of the policy of interference, aggression and arms race being pursued by international imperialism headed by American imperialism in cooperation with Beijing. In the complex international situation the peace program advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" are of extremely great significance. They express the profound meaning of the Soviet Union's immutable Leninist foreign policy and reflect the will of billions of people throughout the world.

We know from our own historical experience, stated F. Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, that it is fraught with serious conflicts if distortions of an departure from Marxism-Leninism, the violation of the common natural laws of the socialist revolution and its national peculiarities, voluntarism and subjectivism are permitted in party policy during socialist building and if ties with the masses grow weak. We understand your desire to eliminate mistakes, to cre te guarantees against their recurrence and also to elaborate the reforms in socioeconomic life essential for socialist building.

Together with all champions of socialism and all true friends of Poland, the speaker went on to say, we also see that antisocialist forces are seeking to use the crisis for their own ends. Under cover of renewal they are creating hotbeds of public tension, slowing down the stabilization process, openly attacking ideological and state foundations, organs of people's power and Poland's alliance relations and sowing hostility toward the Soviet Union. In this activity they receive support from those imperialist forces which are trying to use the events in Poland to upset the correlation of forces in the world and unleash a new arms race.

Our party has drawn conclusions for itself from its own history that a political program formulated clearly and unambiguously and relying on the principles of Marxism-Leninism is of decisive significance during a crisis. There must be complete unity between words and practical actions, the head of the MSZMP delegation emphasized.

Socialism has provided Poland with loyal and strong allies. The achievements of People's Poland made under the PZPR's leadership in close unity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries constitute a sound basis for surmounting the acute crisis now being experienced by the country, for defending socialism and ensuring Poland's further socialist development, said T. Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. We are following the development of events with growing attention and concern and are well aware of the complexity of the situation in the party and the country and of the difficulty of the tasks that have to be resolved by the PZPR and the Polish people. We understand the policy of socialist renewal as the restoration and observance of Leninist principles and norms in the party and in social life and of the common natural laws of socialist building with a view to Poland's further development on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Surmounting the grave crisis in the party and in society is not only Poland's internal affair, the speaker declared. It is of vital importance to the whole socialist community and the international communist and workers movement.

The struggle for lasting peace and an improvement in the international situation is the task of all peoples. Describing the present situation in the world, C.R. Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, pointed out that the forces of imperialism are blocking the detente process and unleashing the arms race, supplying weapons to the most brutal regimes of our time and promoting the development of fascism, racism, anticommunism and anti-Sovietism throughout the world. They are seeking to shift their provocations to the socialist community countries. But they will not succeed in reversing the course of history. Cuban communists, C.R. Rodriguez declared, express to Polish communists the wish that after the congress the PZPR shall become stronger and more united and a militant detachment in the resolute, creative and consistent application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and shall be active in the common struggle for socialism and peace.

The fraternal socialist countries' peoples are a united family, and they develop their relations on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, said B. Dejid, candidate member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and head of the Mongolian delegation. We want to assure our Polish friends that Mongolian communists and our entire people have been and will be on the side of fraternal Poland's true communists and patriots struggling to strengthen their party's ranks, the socialist system and their motherland's security.

Concerning the situation in the world, we pointed out that the bellicose NATO circles allocate a special place in their foolhardy policy to the American-Chinese military-political alliance, which is posing a serious danger to the countries of Asia and to world peace. This is eloquently attested by the American administration's decision to lift the restrictions on deliveries of weapons and military hardware to the Beijing hegemonists. The world's peoples, including the Mongolian people, unanimously support the peace-loving proposals advanced by the historic 26th CPSU Congress. They can and must be the basis of talks to settle unresolved international problems.

I. Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and A. Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke in their speeches of the need to continue detente, strengthen peace and realize the principles of peaceful coexistence. They voiced the hope that Polish communists will be able to cope with the difficulties and problems that have arisen in Poland.

Discussion of the PZPR Central Committee report and of the draft final documents is continuing at the congress. The delegates considered the report by a special commission set up by decision of the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum to determine personal responsibility for the present crisis in the country (the T. Grabski commission). They approved the results of the commission's work and voted for the explusion from the party of a group of former PZPR leading figures.

Work continued today on forming the party's leading organs, and the commissions considering the draft documents of the congress met in session.

Grishin, Kania, Others Meet

PM221008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jul, TASS--First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski had a meeting here on Monday with the delegation of the CPSU which took part in the work of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, led by member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Secretary of the Moscow Gorkom Viktor Grishin.

They exchanged views on the further strengthening of cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR, the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, as well as on some other issues of mutual interest.

Taking part in talk were: on the Soviet side--alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee T. Ya. Kiselev; CPSU Central Committee Secretary K. V. Rusakov; CPSU Central Committee member, Ambassador of the USSR to the Polish People's Republic B. I. Aristov;

On the Polish side--member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee J. Czyrek.

The meeting was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Delegation Returns

LD211120 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul, TASS--The CPSU delegation led by Viktor Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU returned to Moscow from Warsaw today.

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (SJWP) the delegation participated in the work of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PUWP.

At the airport in Moscow the delegation was met by Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU CC, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, secretary of the CPSU CC, Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU CC, and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was Kazimierz Olczewski, the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR.

Kaverznev Commentary

LD212210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Commentary by Aleksnadr Kaverznev, "political observer of state radio and television"]

[Text] The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress lasted 7 days. The congress was extraordinary because there is an extraordinary situation in Poland. The country has to be extracted from a profound, prolonged economic and political crisis. What has been done to accomplish this? An evaluation was given of the position in the national economy, in particular the market for essential goods. The delegates set out a huge number of facts typifying the position of things in various localities. They indicated the practical possibilities available and shattered the multiplicity of rumors which are being spread by those who would like to disrupt belief in the Marxist-Leninist party and in socialism.

The congress talked in detail about the causes of the crisis. It was shown that socialism as a social system must not be blamed. On the contrary, socialism gave the Polish people everything to ensure that there be no crisis. Deformations arose because of major economic miscalculations and political errors of the former leaderhip, because of violations of the general norms of building socialism.

The congress dismissed former leaders from the party. The antisocialist demagogues were stripped of those weapons which they most frequently used to shift the blame from individuals on to the whole party. By holding the congress in a self-critical manner, with the observance of democratic norms, the PZPR confirmed its right to be the leading force. The party intends to engage in greater Marxist-Leninist self-education and to confirm the ideas of scientific socialism. This will permit a far deeper influence to be exerted on the spiritual life of society, to which clearly insufficient attention had been paid in recent years.

Judging by everything, the ninth congress will help overcome both the known confusion in the ranks of the Polish communists who are faced with the crisis and the active performance of antisocialist groups and other opposition forces who rely on support from abroad. The delegates wholeheartedly declared from the rostrum the need for strengthening the ideological-organizational unity of the party and its combat nature. The theory of Comrade Kania came over quite clearly, according to which renewal includes waging a struggle against the enemies of socialism. The congress confirmed that the foundation stone of Poland's foreign policy remains the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union. This alliance is based on principles every one of which is in the interests of the independence and security of Poland and its present borders. We confirm, said Comrade Kania, our active presence in the entire socialist community, in the economic, scientific and cultural cooperation with CEMA countries. We remain an unbreakable link of the Warsaw Treaty in its political and defense efforts.

The congress adopted a program of speedy, specific actions to overcome the economic and political crisis in the country. The delegates' willingness immediately to rouse the Polish working class and working people to disciplined, organized work was clearly discernible.

But it would not be correct to think that from now on there is nothing to hinder this work. No. Reactionary groups, particularly in the extremist wing of Solidarity's leadership, are not hiding the fact that their "restraint" during the PZPR congress was a tactical move. In the coming days strikes and other antisocialist acts are again being schemed. And still pressing against this background is the question of how impermissible it is to underestimate the forces hostile to socialism, and how they must be clearly seen, accurately described and consistently fought.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON YEPISHEV'S YUGOSLAVIA VISIT

Visit To Ljubljana

PM210910 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 81 p 3

[TASS report: "On an Official Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jul--A Soviet military delegation led by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, which is in Yugoslavia on an official friendly visit, arrived today in Ljubljana, capital of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

The delegation met Lt Col Gen B. Jerkic, commander [as published] of Ljubljana Military District, and M. Rozic, chairman of the city assembly, and visited district troop units.

Culafic-Yepishev Meeting

PM201541 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul TASS--A Soviet military delegation headed by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, which is on an official visit to Yugoslavia, was received by D. Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. A conversation took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. The meeting was attended by Col Gen D. Petrovski, the federal national defense secretary's assistant for political and legal affairs, and N.N. Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia.

The delegation laid wreaths at the cemetery for Soviet and Yugoslav troops killed in battles for the liberation of Belgrade from Hitler's aggressors and on the grave of J. Broz Tito.

AUCCTU'S MATSKYAVICHYUS DEPARTS ON CSSR VISIT

PM201012 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Jul 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary K. Yu. Matskyavichyus flew from Moscow to Prague 13 July at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia. The delegation will discuss questions of further developing cooperation between USSR and CSSR trade unions and the international socialist competition between labor collectives of enterprises in the fraternal countries.

MITTERRAND MESSAGE TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY NOTED

PM211347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] Paris, 9 Jul TASS--President F. Mitterrand has sent a message to Parliament in connection with the beginning of the work of the French National Assembly. Having emphasized that at the presidential and then at the parliamentary elections the French supported a policy of transformations, he urged the parliamentarians to make a contribution with their legislative activity to implementing this poliicy. At the same time the message states that the government will not undertake actions "going further than the pledges made during the election campaign until the people, who will be consulted again, have had their say." Referring to France's foreign policy, the head of state noted that the country bases its security on "its own defense, its alliances and free international cooperation."

Premier P. Mauroy spelled out the new government's program in the National Assembly. Speaking of the basic directions of the cabinet's activity in the socioeconomic sphere, he pointed out that France is undergoing an acute economic crisis and the decline in production in general. In this connection at the end of the year the government will present a special 2-year plan to overcome the economic crisis, in which priority, according to Mauroy, will be given to the struggle against unemployment.

The premier also reported that at the fall session of the National Assembly the government will present draft laws on nationalizing the bank credit system (except for foreign banks and small private banks) and 11 major industrial companies. At the same time he emphasized that the private sector will as before play a significant role in France's economy.

Moving on to foreign policy question, P. Mauroy advocated primarily the wider development of France's cooperation with EEC organs. Here he admitted that at the present time "a new division of labor to the advantage of the multinational companies is being brought about without and against Europe." France, he continued, will observe the commitments it has adopted and will not disappoint those who have found it a loyal partner. The same loyalty prompts us to emphasize again the importance which we attach to the ties of friendship and the alliances linking us with other states. In the front ranks of our allies, the premier added, are the United States and our other partners in the Atlantic alliance. At the same time France will be able to keep its place in the world only if its independence, security and prosperity are guaranteed by its own efforts.

P. Mauroy expounded the well-known NATO thesis that there are "reasons for concern" about the alleged "constant strengthening of the Soviet Union's military potential which is being manifested today in the sphere of medium-range weapons." However he omitted to mention the fact that the NATO countries have at their disposal in Europe no fewer corresponding nuclear facilities. The head of the government also said nothing about France's possible contribution to the talks on reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe. The premier virtually reiterated the former cabinet's position regarding the situation around Afghanistan. Regarding Soviet-French relations, he said: "We hope that dialogue between France and the Soviet Union will soon receive renewed impetus in accordance with the traditional relations of friendship between our two countries, which paid a heavy price in the last world war."

P. Mauroy went on to dwell on the situation in various regions of the world. In particular, having advocated a negotiated settlement of the Near East problem, he noted that the legitimate interests of all this region's states must be taken into account, including "the Palestinians" right to have their own homeland."

TASS STATEMENT ON LEBANON, ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

LD211622 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 21 Jul 81

["TASS statement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jul, TASS--The leaders of Israel, defying the world public opinion and ignoring all norms of international law, continue to broaden piracy and aggression against Arab peoples. The barbarous attacks on peaceful Lebanese towns and villages and Palestinian refugee camps by the Israeli military in recent days became another stage in that criminal escalation. Hundreds of innocent people, mainly women, children and old men, were killed, and thousands of them injured as a result of the Israeli air, land and naval bombardment and strafing. The number of victims continues to grow. Particularly cruel devastating strikes were delivered at the western areas of the city of Beirut, the capital of Lebanon.

Israel could not have behaved so defiantly and brazenly without feeling support, moreover--encouragement on the part of the United States of America. It is precisely from there that the deadly load is being supplied in a continuous stream, the load which Israel brings down on the Lebanese population and Palestinians who found a temporary refuge in Lebanon. At the same time none other than the United States is trying to shield Tel Aviv, to justify its aggressive actions against Arab countries; the stand of the Egyptian leadership--another partner for the anti-Arab collusion at Camp David--also furthers the spread of Israel's aggression.

Israel's aggressive actions in Lebanon, actions which have been continuing not for the first year, are directly aimed at achieving the goals set at Camp David--to attempt to smash Palestinian Resistance Movement detachments in Lebanese territory, to intimidate the Government of Lebanon and to make it go to a separate deal with Israel, and to push still farther the prospect of an all-embracing just settlement in the Middle East.

TASS is authorised to state that the Soviet Union resolutely condemns Israel's acts of aggression and terror with regard to Arab peoples. Soviet people solidarise with the government and people of Lebanon, the Palestinian Resistance Movement, which were subjected to an unprovoked aggression, and with all Arab peoples who courageously uphold their legitimate rights and interests. The strictest international sanctions provided for by the UN Charter should be applied against the aggressor. The patrons of Israel should also share with it the responsibility for Israel's aggression and its consequences.

It is essential to stop the Israeli aggression in Lebanon immediately in order to remove the danger of expansion of the fire of war. It is time to put an end to the dangerous playing with fire in the Middle East and set about honest collective searches for ways for a Middle East settlement and for the establishment of a just and lasting peace for everybody in the area.

SYRIA'S BAKDASH CITED ON NEED TO PRESSURE U.S.

LD220526 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party, has stated in Damascus that the United States bears the chief responsibility for Israel's barbaric crimes, for the hundreds of killed and wounded Lebanese and for the fact that Tel Aviv is going unpunished while trampling upon basic international principles. It is time to stop restricting oneself to mere statements: The time has come to really exert pressure on the United States. The Arabs have the oil weapon. They have funds in Western banks. It is time to use these weapons against the aggressors. We communists, Khalid Bakdash said, are convinced that the future lies not with imperialism and Zionism, but with peoples striving for peace. A force [sila] as mighty as the Soviet Union supports these people.

URUGUAY URGED TO REFUSE TROOPS FOR MIDDLE EAST

PY211706 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 0130 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Eduardo Viera commentary]

[Text] In the past few days it has been announced in San Juan, Puerto Rico that officers of the Uruguayan regime are being trained, together with U.S. and Puerto Rican troops, in Ponce, Puerto Rico.

At the same time the commander in chief of the Uruguayan Army, Lt Gen Luis Queirolo, himself, revealed that the United States is trying to get Uruguay to send 500 infantry officers to comprise the multinational forces destined for operation in Sinai in accordance with the terms of the Camp David agreements.

All this should be fully repudiated by the Uruguayan people for various reasons: In the first place it seeks to involve our small country in U.S. policy and in the new, extremely bellicose attitude of the brand new administration, which is aimed at jeopardizing peace and proclaiming as valid interventionism in every zone of the world which the United States declares in its vital interest. In the second place it is aimed, very specifically, toward Central America and the Caribbean, against Nicaragua, against the Salvadoran people and against Cuba. In the third place, the participation of Uruguayan troops in any interventionist adventure--should it be either in Central America or in the Middle East--contradicts the Uruguayan traditions such as the one which prevented Uruguayan troops from participating in the U.S. plans which tried to oppress the Korean people. And, lastly, all this reveals how Reagan's administration seeks to support the Uruguayan dictatorship so that it may become a tool of its plan to rule the continent and the world.

This tightrope policy [politica al borde del abismo] goes against the interests of the entire humanity: It favors only the circles of the military industry apparatus which together with the United States and other imperialist countries favor war. Today, the statements made at the recent meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Brezhnev's statements and his reiterated propositions made at the 26th CPSU Congress, echo throughout the rest of the world: We cannot allow the repetition of the tragedy of another world war. A war under present circumstances would be catastrophic for all the peoples. As the Supreme Soviet has stated, the risk of a nuclear war increases as time is lost without talks.

The installation of 562 medium-range missiles directed toward the USSR, the decision regarding the nuclear bomb and the increasing arms race are a tremendous threat. Nowadays it is not enough to be against war. The [word indistinct] mobilization of people is necessary to avoid taking this insane course. The Uruguayan participation in this struggle for peace and against imperialist interventionism also counts.

For some time now the leaders of the dictatorship have stated that the third world war has already started and that in view of this any adventure or repression against the people is justified. Today the U.S. leaders sustain this in accordance with the [word indistinct] documents of the so-called Santa Fe committee and they try to involve the Latin American countries in this policy.

Therefore, the struggle for peace is strongly linked to the struggle for democracy in our countries by the self-determination of the Latin American peoples.

NICARAGUAN ENVOY SPINOZA INTERVIEWED IN MOSCOW

PY210356 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Interview granted to Gaston Vargas by Nicaraguan Ambassador in Moscow Jacinto Suarez Espinoza on the occasion of the second anniversary of Nicaragua's revolution--recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Two years, only 2 years have lapsed since the victory of the Sandinistas and Somoza's defeat. Companero Jacinto Suarez, can you give us an assessment of this new phase of Nicaragua's struggle?

[Answer] Well, I would like to quote you in the sense that only 2 years have lapsed since victory. However, we can report on many important results, bearing in mind the shortness of the revolution. I could give you a few bits of information which would draw a picture of the progress achieved by our revolution over an extremely short period of time.

The first great change we could point out, one that took place almost immediately after the victory, has been the nationalization of national resources, mines, insurance companies, banks and foreign trade, in order to cope which such great challenges as devleopment, poverty, backwardness. Thus we laid down the foundations for a new economic system. Within the process of economic recovery the people own 40 percent of the national economic structure. We have established a mixed-economy model in which, according to the political guidelines of our revolution, all Nicaraguan sectors can participate.

By way of an example, the Sandinist revolution has given our peasantry, which has been exploited and backward for centuries. The great national literacy campaign. Nicaragua has inherited an illiteracy rate which exceded 50 percent--although some claimed only 47 or 48 percent, preliminary tasks have indicated that this rate surpassed 50 percent. We have now reached an illiteracy rate of (?1.7) percent. A highly significant rate for a country like ours.

Still another field where our people have felt revolutionary changes is that of health. The national health system has been changed by merging the state health care with social welfare system thus giving better coverage to our country, as far as medical care goes. Places where no doctor had ever set foot nowadays have doctors to take care of grownups and children alike, thanks to the cooperation of many international figures. We have carried out nationwide health campaigns; we have launched antipolio vaccination campaigns, thanks to the help of the Soviet Union. Thus, endemic diseases of our children have been dealt with through these popular nationwide campaigns.

[Question] The activities of pro-Somoza elements is well known abroad. These elements aided by the CIA and the reactionary circles of the United States and Central American countries set up camps, receive supplies and make sorties into Nicaragua where they steal, sabotage facilities, murder, etc. What is Nicaragua's position toward all this and, especially, what is its (?reaction)?

[Answer] First of all I would like to point out that the history of these gangs goes back to the very first days of the victory of the revolution. In sum, we could say that there are camps and we have reported the exact location and number of these camps along Nicaraguan borders. We have also denounced the responsibitlity which befalls certain Honduran military officers with regard to utilization of and logistic support for these gangs.

These gangs have caused a great deal of damage and many casualties. There are many dead. The Foreign Ministry has issued a white book on this giving full details, times, dates and location of the clashes.

But the most important thing is that the counterrevolution is not made up of these former Somoza's supporters alone. It is known that in the United States, Guatemala and Honduras there are large camps of counterrevolutionary gangs made up of persons of various nationalities. These gangs not only undergo training but also advertise their intentions of attacking our country.

What is our position toward defending sovereignty, the revolution and Nicaragua itself? First of all we have tried to get the popular masses involved in this defense, make it a job for our people. The creation of Sandinist popular militias involves not only military organization but also the efforts to give legal support as well as labor support for those who participate in the militias and the awakening of their political awareness by their participation in the defense.

The first report issued a few months ago by the political organization of our country, the Sandinista National Liberation Front, shows that the Nicaraguan people have responded favorably to the call of their frontliners.

This report revealed that we currently have 300,000 militants in our fatherland who are divided among battalions duly trained, duly prepared to repel any attack which may [words indistinct].

[Question] What importance did world solidarity have in the Sandinist's success and victory?

[Answer] We succeeded due to a strong wave of international solidarity and we even believe that we would not have succeeded without the type of international solidarity we received. There would have been no victory without solidarity and international support. We believe that international solidarity still supports the Sandinist revolution. There are numerous examples of this solidarity. It was, precisely, international solidarity which took care of the imperialist attempt to blockade the food supply as a means to obtain concessions from our revolution and hamper the Nicaraguan popular and revolutionary development. International solidarity frustrated the attempt to blockade the wheat supply. The socialist sectors, especially, gave our revolution very valuable and important support.

Many countries know about the famous white paper, issued by the State Department, as a means of diplomatic isolation of our revolution. The visit paid by State Department envoys to several countries as a means to isolate our revolution is also common knowledge as well as the different...the different aggressions which the imperialists have lauched. But despite all this the revolution today enjoys a special affection and respect from the socialist world, the Movement of the Nonaligned countries and in general, from all the democratic and progressive forces of the world.

Another example of the U.S. failure are the resolutions issued as the end of the meetings in Nassau, Bahamas, [words indistinct] in this plan and the document very clearly states that neither Venezuela, Canada or Mexico which participated of this meeting, would agree to exclude any Central American or Caribbean country this plan for political reasons. This shows that our revolution does not stand alone, that the international solidarity which helped us when we ousted the dictatorship is still with us, it is still firm. We have our duty to that international solidarity, we have to know how to maintain it, to appreciate it and to know how to make use of it each time it is necessary.

KIRGIZ PAPER ON SOVIET NATIONALIITIES POLICY

PM211105 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRIGIZIYA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by V. Kiyutin, scientific associate of the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of History, under the rubric "On the Fronts of the Ideological Struggle": "Falsifiers of Demography"]

[Text] In recent years Western Sovietologists have chosen the demographic situation which is taking shape in the USSR and, in particular, in the Central Asian republics as a sphere for applying their "analytical abilities."

The point is that in the sixties and seventies the peoples of Central Asia had the highest population growth rates in our country. Thus, whereas the population of the USSR had increased 9 percent by 1979, compared with 1970, during the same period it increased 30, 20, 31 and 28 percent respectively in the Uzbek, Kirgiz, Tadzhik and Turkmen SSR's. Of course, Western bourgeois science could not overlook the fact. Works devoted to the demographic question in the USSR began appearing like mushrooms after the rain. Of course, there would have been nothing reprehensible in this if such investigations had not ended with absurd anti-Soviet conclusions. Our ideological opponents maintain in unison that in the future relations among the Soviet peoples and, above all, between the Russian people and the Central Asian peoples will show signs of a rift. And this will happen, in the Sovietologists' opinion, because of the migration to Russian cities of the mass of the Central Asian population, which will be forced into this by the demographic explosion. Therefore, it is said, the Soviet leaders are very anxious at such a prospect. Thus, the American scientist M. Rywkin writes that "Before the end of the century the present balance of power between the main national blocs inside the USSR (Slavic and Turkic--V.K.) may alter decisively. This is already arousing serious concern in Moscow." At a symposium held in the United States in 1977 (D. Sayms), another American Sovietologist, spoke categorically of the undesirability for the Soviet Government of "encouraging a significant migration of Uzbeks, Tadzhiks and Kirgiz to the traditionally Russian center." British and West German falsifiers make similar statements.

We have before us none other than a clumsy attempt to "forecast" the development of national relations in our country right through the start of the 21st century. And although they are talking about the future, it must be pointed out straightaway that the Sovietologists' futurological vagries are directed with their thrust and their political aims at the present of the Soviet peoples, at our present-day life. The falsifiers' spurious allegations clearly reveal their constant desire to embroil our country's peoples with each other, to weaken the influence of the ideas of socialist internationalism and the Soviet peoples' fraternal friendship, to revive nationalist survivals and to undermine the USSR's ideological foundations.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words serve as the best convincing reply to the bourgeois ideologues' provocative forecasts: "As for the population growth in particular republics of our country, this phenomenon does not trouble us. On the contrary, it gladdens us for it reflects, above all, the powerful rise in our republics' economic level, including the tremendous growth in the well-being of the population of the former outlying districts of czarist Russia and the colossal progress they have made on the path of socialist transformations. All this, in the final analysis, strengthens the united alloy which we call a new historic community--the Soviet people" (PRAVDA 16 June 1977).

Even if you wanted to, it is impossible to find in our country any signs of any concern or alarm at the growth in the population of the Soviet national republics. This also applies to the migration of Soviet peoples. Moreover, when delivering the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed to the need more actively to involve the population of the Central Asian republics and of certain regions of the Caucasus in opening up new territories of the country.

It is easy to see for yourself that the CPSU's actual policy on questions connected with the migration of Soviet peoples and their growing numbers is fundamentally different from the one that anticommunists ascribe to it.

The creation of the material and technical base of communism, the penning up of new regions and the constant exchange of specialists naturally result in a considerable movement and resettling of many citizens of indigenous nationality outside their own republics. By the midseventies approximately one-sixth of the national population of the USSR's union and autonomous republics was living outside its own territory. On the other hand, and this was pointed out in the Central Committee report to the 26th Congress, there has been a considerable increase in the number of citizens of nonindigenous nationalities in a number of republics in recent years, and today the make-up of the population of all the Soviet republics is multinational. For example, representatives of more than 100 nationalities live in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Uzbek SSR, more than 80 nationalities in the Georgian and Kirgiz SSRs and so forth.

The migration of the Soviet peoples expresses the process of the internationalization of the national composition of the republics, krays and oblasts. Leaving to one side the question of the significance of the migration of the population, chiefly the Russian population, in the period of building socialism in the Central Asian republics, let us note that under the conditions of developed socialism population migration helps to strengthen the Soviet people as a new historic community of people and reinforce the common Soviet features of the national cultures, and it develops the internationalist awareness of all Soviet people.

A special role in this belongs to multinational collectives. Being formed in the process of constructing major national economic projects, such as the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, Atommash, the Kama truck plant, the West Siberian oil and gas complex and, in our republic, the Naryn hydroelectric cascade, these collectives are distinguished by an atmosphere of friendship and trust among representatives of different nationalities and by creative cooperation in resolving the set tasks.

As statistics show, the number of multinational collectives is growing rapidly. Also increasing is the number of indigenous inhabitants of Central Asia who link their further destiny with such collectives. And this trend is growing noticeable. But it would be a sheer waste of time to try to prove, as the American scientists R. Lewis, R. Rowland, and R. Klem do, that the Russians tolerate Central Asians only because so far the latter constitute an insignificant percentage in the multinational collectives on all-union construction projects.

Our life, meanwhile, confirms convincingly that Soviet people are united not on the basis of nationality or of belonging to the "Slavic" or "Muslim" blocs. They are united by far more. "In whatever republic we live," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev points out, "we are all Soviet patriots, children of one socialist motherland. Our native land, our homeland is the immense expanses stretching from the Pacific to the Baltic, from the Artic to the Pamirs and the Caucasus. And everything that has been created on this land by people's hands--magnificent cities, giant industrial complexes, blooming grainfields, power station cascades and the values of spiritual culture--all this is the result of joint labor, our common property, THE PROPERTY OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE" [published in boldface type] (L.I. Brezhnev: "Following Lenin's Course" Vol 3, Moscow 1972, pp 339-340).

It is precisely creative labor, mutual assistance and all-round cooperation that we see as graphic confirmation of true internationalism and of the Soviet peoples' fraternal relations, which for us are not holiday clothes to be brought out on special occasions, as the falsifiers maintain, but the everyday principles and norms of our life's activity.

Emissaries from the Central Asian republics are taking a very active part in opening up the very rich natural resources of Siberia and the Far East and in realizing the tremendous program for the transformation of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. Our republic, for example, is constructing the Kirgizia Sovkhoz in Yaroslavskaya Oblast at a cost of R25-30 million.

The Central Asian republics in turn receive tremendous assistance in their development from the other fraternal republics. In Kirgizia alone hundreds of specialists from the Urals, Siberia, the Ukraine and the Caucasus participated in constructing the energy giant--the Toktogul hydroengineering complex--the Osh textile combine and so forth. In Tadzhikistan emissaries of the fraternal peoples are erecting the South Tadzhik territorial production complex.

Today the national economy of no union republic can do without reciprocal deliveries of industrial and agricultural commodities, raw materials and subassemblies.

This mutual assistance is internationalism in action, living testimony to the USSR people's unbending will for friendship and cooperation. The adherence of the peoples of Central Asia to the principles of socialist internationalism, mutual assistance and mutual cooperation as the basis of international relations in the USSR was demonstrated with new force at the routine congresses of the Communist Parties of the Central Asian republics and in their leaders' speeches at the 26th CPSU Congress.

In particular, Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, said: "...Over and over again today we declare the infinite devotion of the Kirgiz people and of all the working people of Kirgizia to the sacred friendship of the Soviet peoples, to the Communist Party and to the great ideals of communism--our common cause."

You have to be a dreamer in the worst sense of the word to detect among the peoples of the USSR a "challenge to the Russian hegemonist stance," of which the Canadian Sovietologist T. Rakowska-Harmstone writes. Here, too, she complains that "...Among non-Russian nationalities there is no awareness of the common cause... no sense of a challenge to the system itself" (read "The Socialist System"--V.K.).

How our enemies would like that! It can be stated with total confidence that it is the age-old dream of all falsifiers and their employers--the monopoly bourgeoisie--to secure inter-nation internecine wars in the USSR, to create a united front of national republics against Moscow and then to see the collapse of the Soviet state. People in the West do not even find it necessary to hide this. Thus, Prof A. Erkich of Columbia University has admitted that Sovietologists are of that breed of people who "would like to wake up one fine morning and discover that the Soviet Union has vanished." Well, you probably could not give the falsifiers a better testimonial."

Of course, the Russophobia and the base fabrications of bourgeois "specialists" on the USSR with regard to the Russian people are not accidental, and nor is the fact that the peoples of Soviet Central Asia have been chosen as the Russian people's "rival." The West can in no way reconcile itself to the Sovietization of those peoples on which itself endeavored to lay hands. It has been badly shaken by the successes of socialist and communist building in the Central Asian republics, and it is working vigorously toward a single end: to somehow divert Kirgiz, Uzbeks, Turkomans and Tajiks from the bright path on which they were launched by the Russian proletariat and the party of Bolsheviks.

It is precisely the fact that the Russian people raised the oppressed peoples of czarist Russia to storm the old world, directed socialist building in the USSR, headed the rebuff to imperialism's frenzied attacks on our motherland and is now marching in the vanguard of builders of a communist society that arouses the fiercest anger and hatred toward them among the falsifiers. And so Western propaganda resorts to chicanery, lies and slander in order to drive a wedge between the Russian and other peoples of our country.

Comrade M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, spoke of the futility of such attempts at the 26th party congress. "The imperialists, their foreign centers and radio stations, and the Maoists along with them, distort the truth about our multinational socialist motherland, belittle the significance of the tremendous successes achieved by the fraternal peoples in the course of communist building, distort the essence of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, strenuously propagandize various kinds of religious dogmas and reactionary prejudices and seek to sow discord among our fraternal peoples. But this ballyhoo by bourgeois ideologues is in vain. Our strength lies in the friendship and fraternity among all the peoples of our motherland."

No one is opposed to looking into the future. Man has always had a sense of interest in his personal destiny and in the destinies of peoples and states. But we are opposed to the kinds of looking and forecasting which plainly pursue the desire to harm the cause of communist building in the USSR and which discuss questions which simply do not exist in our country. Moreover, it is known that anticommunists themselves have many urgent problems (dangerously explosive in the extreme) which have built up at home, such as, for example, the black and Indian questions in the United States and the Irish question in Britain, over which they are really having to rack their brains. But if they really do have an insatible curiosity about the future of our country and the Soviet peoples, we insistently recommend that they familiarize themselves more carefully with the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, which, in sharp contrast with the writings of the bourgeois falsifiers, reveal on a truly scientific basis the tremendous new prospects of the society of developed socialism.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES IDEOLOGY SEMINAR-CONFERENCE

PM211445 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Speech by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee carried under an UZTAG report entitled "Ideological Work at the Level of the 26th CPSU Congress Demands," on a republic seminar-conference held in Tashkent on 7 July]

[Text] Comrades! A little over 4 months has passed since the 26th CPSU Congress finished its work. The congress repeatedly and convincingly showed that the CPSU and the Soviet people are boundlessly loyal to V.I. Lenin's behests, to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The transforming force of its historic decisions and the new ideas proclaimed by it are now being sensed in a real way in all spheres of Soviet society's life and in the struggle for peace and social progress.

At a crucial threshold in the development of real socialism and of all revolutionary forces and in a complex and dangerous international situation Lenin's party has again demonstrated its collective wisdom and the ability to answer correctly the most urgent, vitally important questions of domestic and international development.

The 26th CPSU Congress will enter the people's consciousness as a forum of peace which countered imperialism's inflammatory, aggressive line with a resolute and balanced stance of strengthening peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race. The congress indicated the real path toward solving the whole range of the most acute, most "explosive" world political problems.

The congress was an important milestone of the path of communist creation. It armed the party and our people with the strategy and tactics of the struggle at the contemporary stage and with specific guidelines aimed at further strengthening and developing Soviet society's economic, sociopolitical and spiritual life.

The CPSU Central Committee report to the congress delivered by Comrade L.I. Brehnev, general secretary of the party Central Committee, is an outstanding document of the present day, a remarkable example of creative Marxist-Leninist analysis and an objective evaluation of the state of affairs in the world. The report generalized the tremendous experience of the revolutionary-transforming activity of the party and the people and contains important theoretical generalizations and conclusions on current problems of world development and of CPSU economic and social policy. The report made a major contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism and has become our party's program document and a powerful source of actions for the Soviet people in the struggle to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan's majestic plans.

In the consciousness of millions of people the 26th CPSU Congress' ideas and decisions are inseparable from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's name. Leonid Ilich's tremendous party and state experience, his unshakable devotion to the cause of socialism and peace, the high ability to determine the true ways and means of solving the urgent and long-term tasks of communist building and international policy, the whole style of his work, imbued with a Leninist approach, Leninist wisdom and efficiency, collectivism and a sensitive attention to the masses' requirements and opinions--all these qualities of a man of Leninist tempering, Leninist scale and a figure of Lenin's type were fully expressed in the 26th CPSU Congress' work and decisions.

The provisions and tasks contained in the report serve as practical guide for party, soviet, state and social organizations. The realism of the assessment of the state of affairs in the sphere of the economy, social processes and ideological work and the specific character of the peaks outlined for the eighties give Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and his congress closing speech a special effectiveness and serve as a powerful means for mobilizing the Soviet people to solve the main problems of the country's further development.

The paramount task and main sense of all our organizational and political work now is to convey the report's ideas and the congress' guidelines clearly, vividly and convincingly to every communist and every worker, to organize the study in depth of these very important documents and to help party organizations to direct the masses' energy and initiative toward the successful implementation of the congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan. targets.

It should always be borne in mind here that propagandizing and studying the congress materials is not a short-term campaign but systematic, businesslike and thoughtful work--businesslike and thoughtful indeed--which is expected to place a firm basis of conviction beneath everything that awaits us. The congress gave unprecedented impetus to all the affairs and plans of party organizations and labor collectives, and measures have been formulated everywhere to implement its decisions.

Following Lenin's precepts, our party viewed and continues to view ideological education work as one of its main tasks. Thus the CPSU Central Committee shows special concern for enhancing this work's efficiency and quality, for arming party organizations with the best people's experience and with steadfastly implementing the CPSU Central Committee's resolutions on ideological questions and the 26th party congress guidelines. Last April's all-union seminar-conference of ideological workers in Moscow was convincing evidence of this. The convening of it soon after the congress shows graphically the great role the party assigns to political education work in implementing the tasks set by the congress. This is why it is very important that the provisions and recommendations elaborated at that conference enter the practice of the activity of the republic's party committees on a wide scale and as quickly as possible

Uzbekistan's communists and working people, like all Soviet people, are now living and working under the mobilizing influence of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. A national struggle has been launched in the republic to fulfill the socioeconomic development program outlined by the party.

In so far as we actually perceive the scale and complexity of the tasks before us and in so far as we assimilate with increasing depth the wealth of the theoretical provisions and guidelines formulated by the congress, we realize increasingly clearly the need to improve party political work and its forms and methods.

Success in implementing all our plans will depend tremendously on the level of day-to-day efficiency and quality with which we are able to embody congress decisions in concrete everyday matters and on how efficiently we manage to restructure ideological work in accordance with the congress guidelines.

In solving these tasks an important role is expected to be played by the present seminar-conference of party Gorkom and Raykom secretaries responsible for ideological questions and of leading workers of the republic's Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and mass information and propaganda media which is being held in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution. It will discuss ways of increasing the efficiency and quality of ideological and political education work in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

It is gratifying and noteworthy that Comrade Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Tyazhelnikov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, who is deeply respected by us all, is participating in the seminar's work. We see in this a further manifestation of the party Central Committee's concern for the steady improvement of party political work in the republic.

Our seminar-conference's program is calculated to last 4 days. It envisages speeches by Uzbek CP Central Committee secretaries and leaders of republic ministries and departments, creative unions and mass information and propaganda media, an exchange of experience and opinions and a familiarization with Tashkent city and oblast party organizations' work practice. It is thought that such a plan for our work will give a good opportunity for a businesslike discussion of current problems of the activity of party committees and organizations, for an exchange of experience and for a comprehensive analysis of those new forms and methods of the educational process engendered by life itself.

The 26th CPSU Congress posed quite definitively the question of the need to restructure many sections and spheres of ideological work. This instruction should not be grasped as some kind of breaking up of the prevailing communist education system--there is no need for this. On the contrary, it is a question of strengthening and augmenting everything of true value which has been accumulated by the practice of party committees and organizations.

The essence and goal of the restructuring is to enrich the content of propaganda and agitation, strengthen their link with life and raise their scientific standard and offensive nature. It is also no less important to replace outmoded and rigid work methods by new, more efficient forms of communicating with people. Of principled significance is the congress demand that all ideological education work be conducted in a lively and interesting way, without hackneyed phrases and the standard set of ready-made formulas and that it meet present-day conditions and people's increased spiritual demands and requirements.

The party Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Study in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" is a vivid example of such a thoughtful, careful and demanding approach. While consolidating everything of value which has emerged in the political study system, it simultaneously contributes much that is new, as dictated by today's requirements. It calls to each of us for initiative and collective and individual creativity.

It is from just such positions that the Uzbek CP Central Committee recently examined a number of questions connected with the political and economic education of communists and nonparty people, with the activity of the mass information and propaganda media and with the condition of propaganda lectures and other aspects of ideological work. It is precisely thus that we, the workers of the ideological front, must build our daily work--with zest, with a view to the future, in a creative and inspired way. It is simply impossible for us to work any other way now. You will not achieve success in any other way.

Concluding one of the main sections of the report to the 26th party congress entitled "CPSU Economic Policy in the Period of Developed Socialism," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev set out a very important, principled provision meaningfully, precisely and clearly: "Questions of leading the economy are not simply economic but political and party ones. It has long been known that party slogans and programs live in the masses' activity. The deeper the transformation that we want to make, V.I. Lenin said, 'the more necessary it is to raise interest in an awareness and convince increasing millions and tens of millions of this need.'"

The question is one of achieving the actual close unity of ideological-theoretical, political education and economic work. Today more than ever before, life insistently dictates the need for such a comprehensive approach to solving all our economic and political tasks.

What is specifically in mind here? What is the practice of the work of the republic's party organizations in this direction?

Over 2 years have passed since the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work." If one evaluates the changes which have occurred during this time on the most general, large-scale plane, one can say with full justification that party committees, the ideological aktiv and the leaders of all economic subdivisions have begun treating problems of the working people's communist education with increasing responsibility.

Questions of various aspects of political education work are being discussed earnestly within party committees and primary party organizations. The state of political, labor and moral education is being analyzed comprehensively here. As a result of this comprehensive approach, both the quality and efficiency of ideological education work has grown and people's communist awareness has risen to a higher level, as have their production and political activeness. All of this is manifested in labor collectives' specific affairs and in the scope of the nationwide socialist competition for the fulfilment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

We can also see a substantial improvement in the fact that the problems of the economic and social development of the republic's cities and villages are being examined increasingly frequently and profoundly in terms of education. As a rule, all economic issues are being solved not only in material and technical terms but also in organizational and political terms.

The practice of examining production matters at enterprises and on farms in conjuction with the state of organizational and political work within the collective is being improved within the party committees. This is the correct approach to the matter and it is precisely thus--that the issue must be posed by the party committee as an organ of political leadership.

But nevertheless, many gorkoms and raykoms, when discussing the activity of a particular enterprise, construction project or farm, often analyze mainly technical and economic indicators and frequently forget to penetrate in depth into the party organization's work or to examine the placement of communists, their role in industrial and social life, the efficeincy of educational work and the participation in it of all communists.

Life attests that, in addition to objective factors, the secret of success of some and the cause of laggardness in others are contained, as a rule, in the selection, placement and education of cadres, in the activeness and militancy of all links of party organizations of political and economic study, the quantity and quality of talks and lectures, the state of visual agitation and so forth. In other words, in how deeply we penetrate people's hearts and in the militant charge of communist conviction with which they are equipped.

This is why it is necessary for party committees to increase in every way their exactingness toward leaders, not only for fulfilling production targets but also for the moral and psychological climate in the collective and for the ideological consequences of economic activity.

All of us, and ideological workers in particular, must always bear in mind that any leader influences the collective's awareness and frame of mind by the whole style of his work, by his attitude toward matters, by his manner of dealing with people and by his personal conduct and example. And this must also be taken into account when selecting leading cadres. They must have both a profound knowledge of matters, political maturity and tactfulness toward people.

Today I would like to stress another extraordinarily important aspect of this question--that of leaders' personal participation in political education work. This is underestimated sometimes. The argument runs roughly like this: A leader deals with labor collective members repeatedly every day, he solves many major and minor production and personal problems. Is he obliged to deliver lectures, conduct talks and lead studies in the political or economic school?

Thus there can only be one answer here--he is obliged to do this! Since here he already acts in a different category: not as an administrator endowed with power but as a senior comrade who, with his comrades in arms and fellow thinkers, interprets party policy and, most certainly, the collective's overall work. As a result a creative atmosphere, comradely mutual relations and an earnest approach to matters are engendered.

The question would seem to be quite clear, but nevertheless, we frequently encounter instances where some leaders avoid educational work. Furthermore, among party workers, too, some people still underestimate the significance of this very important area of activity. Let us take that form of it known as general political days. They emerged comparatively recently, but they have already become part of the practice of party organizations' work on a wide scale and in a firm way. However, some party gorkom and raykom secretaries and other workers of party, Soviet and economic organs, claiming that they are busy, scorn the opportunity to meet people, to have a heart-to-heart talk with them, as it were, to discuss the state of affairs and the tasks ahead and to answer the questions disturbing them. Yet surely direct contact with the working people, knowledge of their opinions and moods and personal influence on people's minds and hearts are an invariable and mandatory condition of any leader's successful activity.

And again about a question closely connected with this is the use of the press in our work and, with its help, the fuller use of publicity in the activity of party, state and economic organs and organizations. Some comrades, unfortunately, understand this to mean that our newspapers must be systematically filled with publications of reports from various types of conferences and meetings and with resolutions by the corresponding organs. The essence of the Leninist principles of the Bolshevik press consists in the constant reporting by officials to the people, via the press, radio and television, of how they are solving difficult problems and how they have publicly answered the questions disturbing people.

The socialist economic system is the main sphere of Soviet people's creative activity. Without participation in labor achievements there is and can be no efficient education or comprehensive development of the new person.

We must always proceed from the fact that the spiritual and ideological factor plays an exceptionally active role in solving economic tasks. This means that, by enhancing our political education work's efficiency and quality, we can accelerate socioeconomic progress, while, conversely, a lack of attention to education can retard this progress.

The organization of socialist competition and the widescale propagandizing and effective introduction of advanced experience are of great significance on this plane. It is particularly important now, when the 26th CPSU Congress decisions have generated a powerful wave of political and labor enthusiasm and a new upsurge in the masses' creativity, initiative and energy.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolution "On the All-Union Socialist Competition for the Successful Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan Targets" outlined the specific tasks of the nationwide struggle to implement the party's schemes. They must be embodied in the practical work of every party committee, party organization and labor collective.

The Muscovite initiative on the ahead-of-schedule completion of the 1981 production program has been widely disseminated in the republic. The patriotic mood of the republic's working people was visibly expressed in the pledges of the pacemakers of industry, construction, transportation and communications, approved by the Uzbek CP Central Committee, which exceeded by 100 percent the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and who have planned to fulfill at least 10 annual plans each during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

It is very important to ensure by propaganda and agitation means not only that this remarkable initiative is supported morally and politically everywhere but also that advanced ways and methods of work are studied thoroughly, and to equip all workers with them and create the necessary conditions for shock work and high initiative at every workplace.

This relates fully to Red Banner collectives--we have dozens of them--and to the thousands of heroes of labor who have been awarded orders and medals. The experience of the best production workers and advanced collectives is our great social wealth, and it is incumbent on us to use it zealously and economically. There is a broad field of activity here for both economic leaders and the ideological aktiv.

In this context I would like to draw attention to two aspects of work connected with propagandizing and introducing advanced methods of labor. On the one hand it is necessary to ensure the wide publicizing of an solid public support for the best achievements, to know how to reveal innovators' work experience, to interest people in it and to arouse the desire to follow their example. For this purpose all of our propaganda--both oral and printed--must unfailingly link general provisions with the specific deeds and tasks of a particular labor collective. Lenin's demand: "A little less political twaddle.... a little closer to life" preserves its topical significance in our day too.

It is occasionally the case that lectures, talks and published materials contain only gernal discussions on the efficiency and quality of work, labor productivity or the policy of economy and thrift, and if examples are quoted then they are far removed from the specifics of a concrete enterprise or farm. Meanwhile in the activity of this collective there is quite a lot which is interesting and instructive which deserves attention and demands a businesslike analysis and thoughtful discussion.

On the other hand, the successes of the same leading workers are noticed over a number of years in plants or factories, although many workers strive to and are capable of working at least as well as recognized innovators. But their working conditions are different, their machinery is obsolete and on occasions their efforts are simply not noticed.

All achievements and records are valuable primarily because experience is derived from them which is persistently inculcated on a mass scale. Well, it is necessary to improve the organization of labor systematically and to ensure all the preconditions for efficient and qualitative work and for raising the standard of production.

Improving production conditions is the object of the party's special concern, since socially useful labor is a person's paramount vital necessity. And the creation of the appropriate conditions in which all people's abilities are fully revealed is a question of a concern about people.

This is why the problems of asserting the prestige of honest, conscientious, creative labor everywhere and of strictly monitoring the measure of labor and of consumption were posed so acutely at the party congress. Whence arises the need to shape individual requirements taking into account of society's actual potential, to reduce and eliminate unskilled manual and heavy physical labor and to develop the sociocultural sphere.

The creation of normal housing, cultural and consumer service conditions is to be strictly monitored by party committees. In this context I would like to recall the report provision which says that reports on the commissioning of new industrial projects do not usually indicate what has been done for those who will work there and what amount of housing, kindergartens, libraries and clinics has been built. "Let us agree," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "to consider such reports effective only in the event that the program of housing, cultural and consumer service construction envisaged by the plan is also fulfilled." This provision is to be an immutable law in our work.

While speaking of improving working conditions, I would like to highlight specially that branch of our work involving the establishment of subsidiaries and independent industrial enterprises in small towns, rayon centers and settlements. You are all aware of the great help given to us on this question by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. And it is a matter of honor to adopt all measures to ensure that such enterprises are built quickly and to a good standard, and on a modern technical basis. Apart from their economic significance they are also of great sociopolitical significance and are a school for accustoming people into the working class.

And the main point is that party committees and primary party organizations, in their daily work, are called on to proceed from the congress guideline that specific concern for specific people is the beginning and end of the party's economic policy. Thus all questions connected with satisfying people's requirements and with their trade, consumer and medical services must constantly be at the center of our attention. This is also education, education by action, education by treating people as our society's greatest value.

Today I would like to speak in particular about that component of ideological work which involves elucidating our party's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy course and stepping up counterpropaganda. The ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism has never died down. And it has become particularly acute recently.

The pitch of international tension is becoming increasingly dangerous. Belligerently inclined military circles, headed by American imperialism, have set a course of undermining detente and whipping up the arms race. They are unleashing torrents of slander on our country and the socialist community states. Bourgeois propaganda is becoming increasingly refined. It has mighty modern mass media at its service. In pursuit of their anti-Soviet goals they shrink from nothing and utilize the threadbare slogans of anticommunism.

A serious threat hangs over the world. At this time the calm, reasonable voice of our motherland has spoken out from the Kremlin, from the Kremlin, from the USSR Supreme Soviet session, in defense of peace and for the prevention of thermonuclear war. Soviet people and all the world's honest people have received with warm approval the passionate speech delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the session and the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World."

Our task is to step up the propagandization and effectiveness of the party's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy course and to increase Soviet people's vigilance. It is necessary to expose quickly and convincingly the ideological subversions of our class enemies and get across to the peoples the truth about our country, the socialist way of life and the Soviet people's selfless struggle for peace and a happy future for all mankind.

Comrades! The communist education of working people is a matter for the whole party, for all communists. But I would say that a special, exceptionally responsible role in this respect belongs to ideolgical workers. The republic has a large army of intelligent, skilled aktivists. They inculcate communist convictions and high moral and political qualities in people and mold the new person--conscientious worker, patriot and internationalist.

Many thanks and nationwide gratitude to them for their inspired labor, for their high awareness of their duty, for devoting all their knowledge, the ardor of their hearts, generosity of soul and rich experience of life to the noble cause of education.

Soviet people's life is becoming increasingly vivid, full and rounded. It is developing rapidly and making new, ever higher demands on political education activity. That is why we must not be complacent for a moment; we must not stop at or be satisfied with what we have achieved. It is necessary to continue using all forms and methods of ideological and political work to inculcate in every person a high sense of responsibility for the task entrusted to him and implacability toward shortcomings and negative phenomena, to inculcate an active life stance, love for our Soviet motherland and devotion to the party's cause and the interests of communism.

It is the duty and obligation of party committees to display constant concern for ensuring that our journalists, propagandists, lecturers, political speakers, agitators and political information workers have mastered the Leninist art of persuasion, and to create all the conditions they need for creative growth. It is necessary always to remember that ideological work is an important front in the struggle for communism, and the resolution of the socioeconomic tasks which face us depend on successes in this matter.

While setting the highest targets and defining paths in the long term, we communists always proceed on the basis of the real state of affairs, on the basis that the future is shaped in the present. A struggle to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the program for the 11th 5-year plan is under way today in all sectors of economic and cultural building.

I note with satisfaction that the republic's industry has made a good start and fulfilled the 6-month plan ahead of schedule. Output worth R175 million has been produced above target. The production of consumer goods has increased and the service sphere has expanded.

Great work has been launched in the republic to elaborate a food program. Agricultural workers are called upon to make a decisive contribution to its implementation. Well aware of their duty, they are working intensively to fulfill the high socialist pledges they have adopted for the first year of the 5-year plan. In livestock raising the breeding campaign has been conducted successfully and an increase in production and procurements of meat, milk and other livestock products has been achieved. The republic's silk farmers have achieved major successes, fulfilling their pledges with honor and obtaining a record cocoon yield.

At the same time it should be borne in mind that by no means all the potential has yet been utilized, that difficult trials await us and that we must double and treble our efforts to reach the targets planned. We cannot tolerate a situation where certain industrial enterprises have failed to cope with production targets. On a number of construction projects the course of work is lagging behind the plans.

An alarming situation has arisen in the cotton fields. The cold, rainy spring retarded the plants' development and many areas had to be resown twice or even three times in place. In order to overcome the laggardness a 100-day shock vigil to tend the cotton plants has been announced in the republic. All the cottongrowers' rich experience, all the skill of their green fingers must be directed toward ensuring careful tending of the sowings and securing unconditional fulfillment of the high socialist pledges adopted.

In a word, extremely crucial work lies ahead on all salients of economic building.

In these conditions special significance is attached to the ardent words and personal example of the ideological cadres. Their noble work creates selflessness and mass labor heroism among people. Their contribution to resolving both the current and long-term tasks of communist building is invaluable.

Taking part in our seminar's work are people on whom the practical implementation of the congress decisions largely depends. Party gorkoms and raykoms live and work in the very thick of the masses, directly guide the work of the primary party organizations and have close ties with the labor collectives. It is you, comrades, who act locally ties with the labor collectives. It is you, comrades, who act locally as propagandists, as agitators and as organizers.

This is no easy task. It demands great knowledge, indefatigable energy, purposefullness, sincerity and attentiveness toward people. The party values your really titanic work highly, pins its hopes on you and trusts you.

"Every task is set by man, is glorified by man," the great proletarian writer Aleksey Maksimovich Gorkiy wrote. Fine words: Party and ideological workers set the important task of building in Soviet people a scientific world outlook, Leninist ideological commitment, high awareness and the readiness, will and ability to build communism.

There is no doubt that the present seminar-conference will enrich party committees and primary party organizations in the republic with considerable new experience of political education work, will have a beneficial influence on improving the standard of their ideological and political activity and will thereby play an important part in resolving all the great and complex tasks which face us--tasks defined by the 26th party congress.

Permit me to wish the participants in the seminar-conference and all the republic's ideological aktiv good health, happiness and new creative successes in the communist education of the working people.

CPSU'S GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW FUNERAL, CONFERENCE

PM210933 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 3 July publishes on page 3 a 200-word unattributed report under the headline "Bidding Farewell to V.T. Kvitkin" on the 2 July funeral of Vladimir Trofimovich Kvitkin, member of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, member of Moscow Gorispolkom and secretary of the M.V. Lomonosov State University party committee. The report notes:

"V.V Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took part in the funeral vigil."

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 3 July publishes on page 2 a 900-word unattributed report under the headline "Reliable Safekeeping for the Harvest" which states:

A conference was held yesterday at the Moscow party gorkom which discussed the tasks of the party, Soviet and economic organizations in fulfilling the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau and Moscow Gorispolkom resolution 'On the Results of the Storage of the 1980 Fruit and Vegetable Crop and Measures for Safeguarding Procurement of New-Crop Potatoes, Vegetables and Fruit."

The report also notes:

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took part in the work of the conference."

GAPUROV ADDRESS TO TURKMEN PLENUM 30 JUN

PM200911 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 2 July 1981 publishes on pages 1-2 a 6,500 word account of the report delivered by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, at the 30 June Turkmen CP Central Committee plenum, "On the Tasks of the Republican Party Organization in Further Improving Leadership of the Trade Unions and Increasing Their Role in Economic and Cultural Building in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions." Gapurov outlines the role and work of republican and local trade union organizations and suggests future improvements.

DEPUTY PREMIER CONGRATULATES ECONOMIC GRADUATES

PM210820 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Latest Student Graduation"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting to mark the graduation of the latest batch of students of the USSR Academy of the National Economy took place in Moscow 6 July.

On behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, congratulated the graduates and the academy's entire collective on the portentous event. He expressed confidence that they will make a worthy contribution to resolving the imposing tasks of the country's social and economic development set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The improvement of the management machinery, G.I. Marchuk pointed out, gives rise to the need to profoundly change the substance, methods and style of activity and to restructure the very psychology of managerial cadres. The professional competence of the modern economic leader must be combined with a broad ideological and political horizon and the ability to work with people.

The meeting was attended by B.I. Gostev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, leaders of ministries and department, scientists and representatives of public organizations.

GEORGIAN IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE COMPLETES WORK

PM211401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 81 p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent report: "Important Questions Discussed"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 9 Jul--The republic seminar-conference of ideological workers on questions of the propagandization and study of the 26th CPSU Congress materials finished its work today. Under discussion were ways of further raising the quality and efficiency of ideological and political education work in the light of the congress decisions and the instructions and recommendations made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at jubilee ceremonies in the Georgian capital.

Reports and lectures on pressing questions of the party's domestic and foreign policy and the working people's communist education were heard. Successes and shortcomings in work to provide ideological backup for the fulfillment of the plans for the republic's economic and social development were analyzed and concrete measures to further improve the forms and methods of propaganda were outlined.

At working group studies and discussion club sessions, there was an exchange of experience of propagandizing and studying the documents of the party congress and implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work."

Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, spoke at the closing of the seminar-conference.

The results of the seminar-conference's work were summed up by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

REPUBLIC ANNOUNCES NEW MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS

PM211142 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 8 July front-pages a Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 7 July, which announces the appointment of "Comrade Nariman Kipshakbayev as Kazakh minister of land reclamation and water resources."

The same issue carries on page 3 a Kaztag "chronicle" which reads, in full: "The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Abubakir Aliyevich Tynybayev of duties as Kazakh minister of land reclamation and water resources on his transfer to other work."

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 2 July front-pages a Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium 1 July decree on the appointment of "Yanis Oskarovich Blekte as Latvian minister of finance."

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 3 July published on page 3 an Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 2 July on the appointment of Getak Minoyevich Mugnetsyan as chairman of the Armenian State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade.

The same paper publishes on page 4 an unattributed report stating: "The Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Spartak Beniaminovich Bagdasaryan of his duties as chairman of the Armenian State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade."

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT REPORTED IN TURKMEN SSR

PM2i0958 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 7 Jul 81 p 1

["Decree of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] Ashkhabad, 6 Jul--The Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Bakhram Khaydarov be appointed Turkmen minister of the cotton-cleaning industry.

[Signed] B. Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium; O. Nazarova, secretary of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BUDAPEST REPORTS POWER MINISTRY OFFICIALS PUNISHED

LD171252 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Party punishment has been meted out in the USSR to several officials of the Ministry of Power and Electrification because they misled the party and state organs and submitted false reports about the building of the Kolyma hydroelectric station. They reported that the installations of the power plant's first generator had been put into operation. In fact, they functioned for only 6 days and then had to be shut down in order to rectify errors. The deputy minister responsible was removed from this post and was severely censured by means of party punishment. The minister was also given a warning as was the first secretary of the rayon's party committee.

AZERBAIJANI VUZ TEACHER CONVICTED OF BRIBETAKING

PM211029 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 July 81 p 3

[AZERINFORM report: "Educating Young People Is Only for the Worthy"]

[Text] Educating young students in the spirit of high communist ideals to be skilled and knowledgeable specialists is the honorable and responsible duty of higher education workers. This is assisted by the healthy moral atmosphere which has become established in recent years in Azerbiajan's VUZes. The decisive and uncompromising struggle by the republic party organization against negative phenomena, misuses of official positions, protectionism and bribetaking have made it possible to radically improve the moral atmosphere there. The prestige of VUZes as the forge of specialist cadres has grown and their gradutates, as a rule, show good vocational training and civic maturity.

However, throwbacks to the past still occasionally make themselves felt today. At the Sumgait Technical VUZ--a branch of the Azerbaijan M. Azizbekov Petroleum and Chemistry Institute--the party gorkom helped to expose and make public cases of immoral behavior by certain teachers who forgot their duty and sullied themselves with ignoble deeds. These people could no longer be trusted with the training and education of the rising generation. At the beginning of this year the Sumgait newspaper announced that lecturer A. Kazumov, senior teachers Ya. Israfilov and A. Mekhtiyev and assistant V. Zeynalov had been relieved of their posts for violating pedagogic ethics. A. Dzhafarov and M. Agayev, who tried to obtain payment from students, were deprived of the right to teach in the technical VUZ. Senior teacher Z. Aliyev, who was dismissed from the institute, was given a strict party reprimand. N. Sdadiyev was dismissed from his post as head of department.

However, these measures were no lesson to former Lecturer Candidate of Sciences N. Nazirov, who found himself in the dock accused of extortion and receiving bribes from students.

The court hearings not only exposed with the utmost thoroughness and proved the facts of the crime committed by N. Nazirov. During the trial the moral cast of a man who had sullied the title of tutor and educator of young people and teacher in higher education, a man to whom the state had entrusted the training of speicalists, was revealed in all its unsightliness.

All roads in life were opened to Nazirov, the son of a worker: study at a VUZ, defending a thesis, interesting and well-paid work, the opportunity to continue scientific work. In the VUZ department he always used to speak with enthusiasm about the unshakable foundations and strict criteria of our communist morality, about honor and dignity. But this was sanctimony and hypocrisy. Nazirov concealed behind loud talk his nature as moneygrubber and hoarder, his real views as a mercenary person prepared to stoop to anything for the sake of gain. All his thoughts were directed toward depriving the greatest possible material advantages for himself by exploiting his official position.

It became clear from the materials of the court case and the testimony that the bribery in which Nazirov was involved was not an individual isolated episode but one link in a chain of immoral deeds. When he was preparing to examine students, he would clearly intimiate that he would fail them if he did not receive appropriate gifts. Whenever this demand was complied with, the examinee received the necessary rating.

The court sentenced Nazir Ashraf ogly Nazirov to 8 years' imprisonment. The extortioner received his just desserts.

PRAVDA ON 6-MONTH SOCIALIST COMPETITION RESULTS

PM211042 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 81 p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "Entering the Second Half-Year"]

[Text] The year has reached the halfway mark. Many collectives worked intensively and in shock fashion in June. Each day news came in about good work by frontrunners in industry. Here are some of these news items. The blast furnace workers of the Cherepovets metallurgical plant are 2 weeks ahead of last year's record level of pig iron output. Two new stations on the Leningrad subway opened their doors to passengers 6 months ahead of schedule. The Vilnyus grinder plant has sent the first consignment of high-precision machines to the Volga truck plant workers considerably ahead of schedule. The supply of oil on the Barsa-Gelmes deposit in Turkmenia has doubled because of the use of an automated complex for the extraction of raw material. Such reports are coming in from plants, factories and construction sites in many sectors of the national economy.

In June the best indicators were achieved by enterprises engaged in machine building for livestock raising and fodder production, instrument making, the automotive, machine tool, gas and medical industries and the production of mineral fertilizers and various consumer goods.

The June plan for the sale of output was not fulfilled by the Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Chemical Industry and the Timber, Pulp, Paper and Wood Processing Industry. Less of certain types of output was produced than planned. For instance, the metallurgists failed to meet the month's targets for the production of rolled ferrous metals, the chemical workers--for chemical fibers, the machine building workers did not produce enough rolling mill equipment or freightcars; and the textile workers did not produce enough cotton, silk or woolen textiles. Less sawn lumber, paper and cardboard was produced than planned.

Certain economic leaders explain their laggardness by referring to "objective factors." But the example of leading enterprises shows that if production is well organized, competition is conducted militantly and concern is displayed for cadres, there are no breakdowns. Yet in, for instance, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of the Coal Industry and the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy there are many enterprises which have been in arrears for months already. Economic leaders and local party organs should make a thorough study of the reasons for laggardness and help collectives, making use of the experience of frontrunners in each sector.

An important reserve for successful work is efficient collaboration between associated production facilities and sectors. People often suffer because of other people's sluggishness. For instance, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building alone have failed to supply hundreds of millions of rubles' worth of output since the beginning of the year in comparison with the contracts concluded and schedules issued for executions. Strict monitoring of the observance of pledges adopted and increased responsibility for the timely fulfillment of orders on schedule in the full range is the first commandment for every collective.

Another major reserve for increasing the rate of production volume increase is faster assimilation of newly commissioned capacities. Every month new plants, shops and sectors are commissioned, but by no means everywhere do they reach planned capacity on time. New capacities are being assimilated only slowly at the Sukhodolskaya-Vostochnaya mine, the Krasndodnugol association, the Kobrin silk textiles spinning and weaving factory (Brestskaya Oblast) and a number of other enterprises.

Two months ago the CPSU Central Committee approved the initiative of Moscow enterprises which launched a movement for the wide introduction into production of the achievements of science and technology, which makes it possible to save labor, material and energy resources. Making the best collectives' experience the property of everyone and developing competition for savings and thrift is one of the main concerns for all industrial workers.

The hot weather and rain in many regions have speeded up the ripening of grain and fodder crops--in July they have been ripening simultaneously over large areas. This requires a high level of organization from the farmers and the involvement of all machinery in the harvest.

The harvest frontline is rapidly moving northward. The grain has been laid in swathes over nearly 4 million hectares in the Ukraine, and mass harvesting is under way in the fields of the North Caucasus and the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan. The harvest work in the first year of the 5-year plan is providing examples of shock labor. F. Kanivets's team from the Zavety Ilicha Kolkhoz in Azovskiy Rayon, a famous team on the Don, cut 600 hectares of grain crops in only 40 hours. Having coped with its own task, the friendly collective went to the aid of its rivals in the competition--N. Denisenko's unit. In the Kuban I. Lysenko, machine operator on Stepnyanskiy Sovkhoz, distinguished himself, with a Kolos combine he threshed 1,200 quintals of grain in a day. The ranks of the frontrunners are swelling.

The practice of the initial period of harvest work has been enough to convince us that success is achieved where people use the tried and tested Ipatov method, where harvesting and transport complexes operate in two shifts and where skillful use is made of shift schedules for crews' work and other innovations. Party organizations are called upon to summarize frontrunners' experience on the spot and introduce it elsewhere and to direct the competitors' efforts toward the rapid, exemplary harvesting of the crop.

The grain of the first year of the 5-year plan has begun to flow into the motherland's coffers. Many farms in, say, Chimkentskaya Oblast have already overfulfilled plans for the sale of grain to the state. An example of a thrifty attitude to the people's property is being set in Moldavia. Wheat and barley are sent to the republic's elevators without the use of transshipment depots for temporary storage. This makes it possible to avoid losing grain. At all the reception centers here the equipment has been modernized and additional weighing machines and automatic unloaders have been installed. Special storehouses have been allocated for the reception of strong and valuable wheats. That is how people everywhere should act, strengthening collaboration between grain growers, transport workers and procurement workers.

But how are the livestock workers fulfilling their pledges? The 6-month plan for state purchases of livestock and poultry has been successfully fulfilled. Some 7,565 tons, live weight, has reached the meat combines and trade, and the same quantity was procured by 1 July last year. Last year's level of purchases has been surpassed in Altayskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, Rostovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Leningradskaya, Penzenskaya and other oblasts in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and a number of other republics.

Some 27,677,800 tons of milk has been sold to the state, which is 98 percent of the figure for the first 6 months of last year: 23,860,200,000 eggs, which is 106 percent of last year's figure, and 293,264 tons of wool, standing weight, which is 106 percent, have been sold.

Unfortunately farms in Moldavia, Belorussia and certain other republics have not fulfilled the 6-month plan for purchases of livestock and poultry, or for milk, and have produced less of this produce than last year. Here it is particularly important to use the favorable summer period to increase livestock productivity.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON NUCLEAR POWER CONFERENCE

PM211133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of power construction workers and workers at nuclear power stations, machine building enterprises and institutes on questions of developing nuclear energy in the light of the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the party congress decisions was held 14-15 July at the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the work of the conference were A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.V. Zimyanin; USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairmen A.K. Antonov, N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, N.V. Mantynov, and G.I. Marchuk; A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR Peoples Control Committee, A.P. Aleksandrov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee department chiefs, USSR ministers; leaders of a number of central departments, union republic Communist Party Central Committee and obkom secretaries, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR People's Control Committee.

The conference was opened by M.A. Suslov.

A.P. Kirilenko delivered a speech at the conference.

The CPSU Central Committee, he said, has deemed it necessary to hold this conference to discuss the entire package of questions linked with ensuring the full and prompt implementation of the tasks set by the party for the development of nuclear energy.

As is well known, the main thing in the current 5-year plan in the economic sphere is the completion of the transition to a predominately intensive path of development in all spheres of the national economy. The solution of this task is closely linked with further expanding the electrification of production processes.

In this connection A.P. Kirilenko cited Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's statement in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress to the effect that an essential precondition for resolving all national economic tasks--both production and social--is the priority development of fuel and power sectors. Leonid Ilich stressed particularly forcefully that at the present stage the need to improve the structure of the country's fuel and energy balance, to reduce the proportion of oil as a fuel, to replace it with gas and coal, and to develop nuclear energy more rapidly is becoming increasingly urgent.

In accordance with the "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," in the current 5-year plan new capacities of 24-25 million kilowatts are to be commissioned at AES's, which is approximately three times what was commissioned in the past 5 years.

To achieve the fulfillment of the stepped-up targets of the 5-year plan for the construction of nuclear energy projects, it is necessary as early as this year to assume the required rate of construction and to ensure the precise organization of work at construction sites and machine building plants.

It is essential to improve the organization of the planning and construction of AES's, to increase labor productivity, create stable collectives of construction workers and installation workers, and constantly improve the working people's housing and cultural and consumer service conditions. It is also important to ensure the prompt and full supply of material and technical resources for nuclear energy construction sites and machine building plants and to make economical and efficient use of them.

A large part in fulfilling targets for the development of nuclear energy belongs to the local party organs. The persistence and purposefulness with which the Leningradskiy, Kiyevskiy, and Murmanskiy Party Obkoms are resolving questions of improving the construction of AES's deserves a high assessment. The Zaporozhskiy Ukrainian CP Obkom has displayed valuable initiative in organizing the high-speed flow-line construction of the Zaporozhskaya AES. It is essential that all party obkoms where nuclear energy projects are being constructed should adopt this experience.

The Ukrainian Komsomol acted correctly in assuming patronage over the construction by AES's. This example merits every support.

The machine builders have a lot to do in increasing the output of power industry equipment and instruments, promptly supplying construction sites nearing completion with this equipment; further building up production capacities; and reducing the time taken to start them up. Scientists and specialists must accelerate the creation of progressive equipment and automated control systems for AES technological processes which match the standard of the leading achievements of science and technology.

The USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences have instituted a targeted comprehensive scientific and technical program for 1981 through 1985 for the creation of thermal and fast-breeder nuclear reactors for generating electricity and heat. Scientific and production collectives must do everything to fulfill completely and promptly the targets set by this program.

The speech then elucidated the tasks on the construction of GES's and thermal power stations operating on the cheap coals of the open-cut pits of the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk basins and local natural and oil byproduct gas of Tyumenskaya Oblast. The construction of these establishments, like the development of nuclear energy; is aimed at improving the fuel and energy balance and reducing oil consumption.

P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR Minister of Power and Electification, delivered a report at the conference on measures to ensure the fulfillment in 1981 of the plan for construction and installation work and the commissioning of new energy capacities at AES's, and on the main avenues for the development of nuclear energy in the 11th 5-year plan. He reported on the work being done in the sector to accelerate the buildup of AES capacities, improve the organization of design and construction and installation work, and improve the level of industrialization and mechanization of construction. The report also spoke of the steps which are being taken to improve the realiability and safety of operation of AES's and reduce the time taken to start up newly commissioned capacities.

The tasks of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Machine Building Ministries in ensuring the accelerated development of nuclear energy and building up machine building plants' production capacities were mentioned in their speeches by A.K. Antonov and V.E. Dymshits. They noted the need to organize a more precise system of controlling the entire complex of work connected with the construction of AES's, to concentrate efforts and funds on projects nearing completion and the most important started projects [Zadelnyye Obekty] and to improve the quality of manufacturing equipment and construction and installation work.

The importance of accelerating the creation of powerful fast-breeder reactors and other scientific problems of nuclear energy were discussed in A.P. Aleksandrov's speech. He also dwelt on questions of improving the standard of automation of manufacturing processes, perfecting systems for monitoring the operation of equipment, and ensuring uninterrupted work by AES's.

Ministers V.V. Krotov, Ye.P. Slavskiy, K.I. Brekhov, and M.S. Shkabaronya; first deputy minister G.P. Voronovksiy; USSR Gosplan First Deputy Chairman N.I. Ryzhkov and others reported on measures being taken in sectors, associations and enterprises to supply nuclear energy projects nearing completion with equipment and instruments within the set deadlines, to improve their technical standard and quality, and to build up, and accelerate the startup of, production capacities.

Questions of improving the organization of the construction and operation of AES's, accelerating the creation of modern new energy units, improving the standard and quality of the energy equipment produced, and ensuring its prompt and full delivery to construction projects nearing completion were discussed at the sections' sessions. The proposals put forward were generalized.

Reports on the work of the sections were delivered by their leaders -- N.N. Slyunkov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and USSR Deputy Ministers of Power and Electrification A.N. Semenov and F.Ya. Ovchinnikov.

Those taking part in the conference greeted with enthusiasm the cordial greetings from comrade L.I. Brezhnev to all AES construction workers and workers, scientists, designers, and machine builders and his wishes for success in their work on one of the most important avenues of the country's economic development.

RASHIDOV AT UZBEK AKTIV SESSION ON CONSTRUCTION

LD210957 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Excerpts] A meeting of the republic's party and economic aktiv was held in Tashkent today. The meeting was opened by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. The meeting examined the results of construction work in the republic during the first half of 1981 and tasks of ministries and departments regarding the fulfillment of socialist pledges in light of Comrade Brezhnev's instructions. The report was presented by Comrade Khodzhayev, secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

The report and speeches noted that construction workers and assemblies in Uzbekistan have fulfilled the first quarter's plan. Basic assets valued at R1.278 billion have been commissioned. About 1.3 million square meters of housing has been built. About 40,000 hectares of new land has been brought under cultivation. However, the situation in capital construction causes anxiety.

BRIEFS

OIL EXTRACTION--The oil field workers of Komi Assr extracted their 10 millionth ton of oil since the start of the year. They now extracted more than 50,000 tons above plan. Extraction increased by almost 9 percent in comparison with the same period last year. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 16 Jul 81 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 20-21 JULY

LD220230 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 20 and 21 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

20 July

One million tons of grain has been sold to the state in Rostovskaya Oblast. (0100 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray, second sowings of millet, rape, rye and sunflower cover 150,000 hectares. (0104 GMT)

All the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan are currently harvesting grain crops. So far they have sent 560,000 tons to the state granaries. (0730 GMT)

The first 1 million tons of grain has been delivered in the Kuban. In Altayskiy Kray, rye, barley and peas occupy more than 300,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

Don farms have delivered more than 1 million tons of grain to the state. (1750 GMT)

21 July

Grain crops have been reaped on 500,000 hectares in Saratovskaya Oblast and more than a third of the harvested grain has been threshed. More and more winter rye and wheat is arriving at the threshing floors. Harvesting of peas and barley has also begun. (0204 GMT)

Grain crops are to be reaped on more than 700,000 hectares in Smolenskaya Oblast. (0400 GMT)

The southern rayons in Lithuania have begun work on the wheat harvest. Grain here occupies more than 1.1 million hectares. (0700 GMT)

Harvesting has begun in the Tatarskaya ASSR 2 weeks earlier than usual. All rayons of the autonomous republic have begun mass sowing of rye and peas. Grain and pulse crops here will be harvested on more than 2 million hectares. (1100 GMT)

Warm weather in Belorussia is helping the harvest. All rayons are now harvesting. The farms plan to harvest...grain on almost 3 million hectares. (1400 GMT)

Grain is ripe on more than 6 million hectares in Rostovskaya Oblast and Krasnodarksiy and Stavropolskiy Krays. (2005 GMT)

PRAVDA DISCUSSES ROLE OF PLANNING IN AGRICULTURE

PM210950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 81 pp 2-3

[P. Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan article: "Central Link of Management. Intensification: Its Essence, Ways and Means"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress set our economy's agrarian sector crucial tasks. In the very near future it will be necessary to increase considerably the output of agricultural products and to improve markedly the supply of food to the country's population.

In resolving these tasks increasing significance is attached to the systematic improvement of economic relations between agriculture and other sectors of the country's agroindustrial complex and also to the further improvement of planning--the central link of management. At the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "It is necessary to develop principles of planning and incentive which would create at the present stage the most favorable conditions for expanded reproduction, improve the substantiated nature of plans and ensure the elimination of the subjective approach to their compilation which still exists locally."

Attaching great significance to the improvement of economic relations at the end of 1980 the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On the Improvement of Planning and Economic Incentives for the Output and Procurements of Agricultural Products." The resolution defines a complex of measures aimed at further developing agricultural production, strengthening the economy of the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes and enhancing the degree of material interest of the workers of the Soviet countryside in attaining good end results.

I

The increased dimensions of the country's economy at the stage of developed socialism and the increasing complexity of economic ties among the different sectors, associations and enterprises objectively make increasingly high demands on the management of the national economy and its central link--the planning of the country's economic and social development. Under the conditions of the all-round intensification of production the 26th CPSU Congress stressed particularly the importance of improving planning and noted the heightened role of the plan as the most important instrument for pursuing the party's economic policy.

In resolving policy tasks for further improving the Soviet people's living standard paramount significance is attached to questions of the further development of agriculture and the related sectors. As a result of the consistent implementation of the party's Leninist agrarian policy, in the years since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum there has been a considerable increase in the material and technical base of agriculture, the economy of the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes has strengthened and the rural workers' material prosperity has improved, which has made it possible to ensure a steady increase in the output of agricultural produce and, on this basis, to increase the per capita consumption of basic foodstuffs.

Agriculture must scale new heights in the 11th 5-year plan. For this the party intends to continue to earmark large-scale capital investments and material resources. A further increase in production and the improvement of output quality are perceived as the main avenues. A substantial increase in plant growing must be achieved. It is planned to increase the average annual grain harvest to 238-243 million tons, the average cotton harvest to 9.2-9.3 million tons and the average sugar beet harvest to 100-103 million tons. Great attention is being paid to livestock-raising. Average annual meat production will be 17-17.5 million tons, average milk production 97-99 million tons, and at least 72 billion eggs a year will be produced. In order to supply the working people more fully with various foodstuffs a targeted food program is being developed which will be an important component of the 5-year plan.

Measures to improve production planning and incentives, as defined in the above-mentioned CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, will also promote the achievement of the great tasks facing agriculture.

This resolution defines the main avenues for improving planning work--providing for the growth of social production efficiency on the basis of the enhancement of the role of intensive factors of development and also of ensuring in the plans the balance between two volumes of the production and state purchases of output and the material, technical anf financial resources, fixed production capital and capital investment volumes. In particular it has been decided to restrict the number of indicators prescribed for farms centrally, and above all to abandon the multiplicity of plans. As is well known, in recent years firm plans, overall volumes and additional targets for purchases of agricultural produce were "handed down" to the localities from above. Naturally, Kolkhoz and Sovhoz leaders and specialists became uncertain, and the desire arose to create a lower, unintensive [ne napryazhenny) target.

The resolution adopted envisages, as of 1961, prescribing for the republics, krays, oblasts, rayons, kolkhozes and state farms unified state plans for purchases of field and farm unit produce for 5 years, broken down into individual years. This will promote the adoption of optimum plans, increase the leaders' initiative and make it possible to make more active use of internal reserves.

The success of production depends to a considerable extent on the farms' provision with material resources and manpower. In the past there have been frequent instances when, during planning, this requirement has been violated. Steps have now been taken to improve the balance of the planned volumes of purchases and production of output and the existing and assignable resources. Special attention is being paid to the fact that, alongside targets for purchases, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been given volumes for the deliveries of tractors, motor vehicles, combine harvesters, fertilizers, herbicides, fuel and other essentials, and have also been assigned capital investment limits.

The instruction on the elaboration and prompt revision of a system of norms and standards and the more extensive utilization of scientifically substantiated norms for planning the development of agriculture at all levels is aimed at limiting subjective decisions and increasing the plans' scientific substantiation.

It should be noted that the production and economic potential created in agriculture, as also the great creative potential of the skilled kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists, have until recently not been fully utilized. Basically because the principles of combining centralized management with the enterprises' economic autonomy were being violated.

Excessive regimentation fettered the initiative of specialists, leaders, workers and kolkhoz members and lowered their responsibility and interest in the results of their labor. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have deemed incorrect the practice of imposing on farms targets which have not been envisaged by the state plans for the economic and social development of the USSR and the union republics. It has been established that the volumes of production output, the size and structure of sown areas, livestock population, yield and other production indicators, like the technology and organization of production, are determined by farm specialists and leaders with a consideration for local conditions, relying on leading experience and the recommendation of scientific research institutions. Here the main demand must be strictly adhered to--ensuring both the unconditional fulfillment of the set plans for state purchases of agricultural products and the satisfaction of their own needs.

All this will help to enhance the cadres' responsibility for the effective utilization of agricultural resources and will make it possible to focus the specialists' attention on questions of the standard of arable farming and stockraising and the introduction of the achievements of science and technology and advanced experience. An opportunity is emerging for stepping up work on the development of scientifically substantiated zonal economic management systems ensuring good stable harvests and increased livestock raising productivity.

The standard of planning on kolkhozes and sovkhozes depends largely on the workers of the agricultural organs. It has been decided to increase their responsibility for the formulation and fulfillment of the set plan targets. If all farms directly subordinate to them cope with the plan indicators for the volume of gross output, the bonuses of the agricultural organ workers will increase 30 percent. If the number of such farms falls below 80 percent, the bonuses are reduced by 30 percent. Important significance is attached to the plans' social orientation. It has been deemed necessary at all levels of planning to have composite sections for the countryside's comprehensive social development. They will include measures for improving working conditions, improving workers' qualifications and vocational skill and their general educational standard, and improving housing, cultural and consumer service conditions.

In the current 5-year plan it is planned to more actively combat output losses and to eliminate the causes of poor quality. The system of planning and material incentives is also geared to ensuring that everything produced in the fields and in livestock units is better stored. Procurement ministries and departments have instructions to expedite the switchover to taking receipt of agricultural produce at the place of production and moving it in their own transport, and to improve the procedure for taking receipt of and paying for perishable fruit and vegetables. The resolution points out in particular that procurement workers must organize the purchase and ensure the uninterrupted receipt of all produce presented by the farms.

A number of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and associations have their own storage and refrigeration facilities. In order to ensure fuller use of such facilities and an improvement in the storage and direct supply of potatoes, vegetables and fruit it has been judged expedient to count the produce stored on farms toward their fulfillment of the plan for the sale of such produce to the state in the actual year of sale. In recent years kolkhozes and sovkhozes have considerably increased the volume of production of products derived from agricultural raw materials. It is planned to improve planning conditions and the material and technical backup for the production and sale of these products, which is sure to result in a reduction in lost output and improved quality.

With effect from 1981 the bonuses formerly paid to farms for above-plan sales to the state of grain, sugar beets, raw cotton, livestock, poultry, milk and other products are incorporated in the unified purchase prices paid for all produce, without separating it into plan produce and above-plan produce. Whereas in the past the bonuses were only received by farms handing over agricultural produce in excess of firmly fixed plans at the end of the year after achieving their targets, all farms will now receive the bonus included in the price from the first quintal of produce they hand over to the state. This is particularly important for the economies of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in years adversely affected by the weather. In such years production costs are generally higher and farms will receive more assistance per unit of output than this year.

The new purchase prices have been unified for kolkhozes and sovkhozes and for private plots. As an incentive to improve cotton quality purchase prices determined on the basis of grade have been adopted, the same for machine-harvested or hand-picked cotton, with the main increases on grades one and two. There are, of course, difficulties to overcome in grading machine-harvested cotton. The fact is that since 1971 a system has been operating whereby the prices paid for grades one, two and three of machine-harvested cotton have been the same as those laid down for grade one hand-picked cotton. This system has been a positive factor in the development of mechanized harvesting. More than half the cotton crop is now machine harvested. But the system of payment operating hitherto has provided no incentive for improving the quality of the raw cotton. As a result, whereas the volume of purchases increased by 33 percent in 1971-1979, grade one machine-harvested cotton accounted for a smaller proportion of the total volume.

As an incentive to further increase the production and sale of agricultural produce, with effect from 1981 a bonus of 50 percent of the purchase price is payable for sales to the state in excess of the average achieved during the 10th 5-Year Plan. In the current year alone kolkhozes and sovkhozes will receive around R4 billion in bonuses under the new incentives system. Bonuses for exceeding the level of purchases already achieved will help to improve farms' financial and economic position. This is particularly important for providing an incentive for laggard farms which have relatively more untapped reserves for increasing production.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev told the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum: "We must also think about strengthening the connection between the provision of material incentives for sovkhoz workers and kolkhoz members and the results of their work and the efficient use of production capital and material resources. It is also important to improve the bonus system for farm leaders and specialists."

The resolution specifies a series of measures aimed at increasing the role of wages and bonuses as an incentive for increasing production, improving the quality of agricultural produce and raising production efficiency. Prior to the current year sovkhoz leadership workers, specialists and workers were awarded bonuses mainly for overfulfilling plan indicators. This, of course, prompted the desire to avoid a stepped-up plan.

Leadership workers and specialists are now to receive bonuses for increased production and sales to the state of output in excess of the average level achieved during the previous 5 years, and for increasing profits or reducing losses. Workers maintaining a constant improvement in economic indicators will receive incentives for being qualified in more than one trade, maintaining an unbroken work record or possessing a high level of skills.

III

The system of measures specified in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution will improve the planning and provision of economic incentives for the development of agricultural production, have a positive effect on increasing its efficiency and increase rural workers' interest in the result of their labor. It will help to achieve the economic and social aims advanced in the basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development.

At the same time the implementation of the complex of measures to improve the planning of and incentives for agricultural production demands the fundamental improvement of all planning work in the center and in the localities. The further improvement of the entire economic mechanism in the agroindustrial complex lies ahead of us. Without a doubt, it is under way. The necessary alterations and improvement to the methodological instructions for drawing up plans for the economic and social development of the USSR and union republics, farms and associations have been introduced, and a number of normative acts regulating kolkhoz and sovkhoz relations with the procurement organizations and the payment for labor on sovkhozes are being made more precise.

However, the USSR Gosplan, the Councils of Ministers of the union republics, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and other ministries and departments, local party, soviet, agricultural and planning organs and farm leaders specialists are faced with improving considerably--on the basis of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution--the practice of planning agriculture and the related sectors at all levels of the management of this vitally important complex of our country's economy. Much must be done to compile the food program which is intended to unite the issues of the planning, financing and comprehensive development of sectors ensuring the production of food products.

In the USSR Gosplan and the union republics' Gosplans the drawing up of a draft plan for the development of agriculture for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the period through 1990 is being concluded jointly with the agricultural organs. The food program--intended, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the ceremonies in Georgia, "to reliably ensure food products for the people within a short space of time..."--is being shaped jointly with the union republics. Particular attention has been devoted to improving the utilization of land, production capital, material and labor resources, and to the natural and economic factors of agricultural production, and to the mutual coordination of all elements of the agroindustrial complex.

Raising the level of planning work will permit a further increase in production and the improvement of output quality, and the successful resolution of the major economic and social tasks advanced by the party in the new 5-year period.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE

PM210742 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 7 July carries on pages 1-2 a 6,400-word AZERINFORM report entitled "Higher Efficiency and Quality of Agricultural Work" on the "Zonal Conferences of the Party Economic Aktivs" held in Agdash and Salyany on 3 and 4 July. The report notes that the conferences were addressed by "G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee," and the report carries a 4,800-word account of the speeches. After noting Azerbaijan's "successes" in the first 6 months of the 11th 5-Year Plan, Aliyev points to "considerable shortcomings and unresolved questions and omissions" in agricultural work. He outlines targets for production in various spheres, including on "personal plots" which he terms a "considerable reserve," and calls for development rates to be stepped up in stockraising. He concludes by outlining instances of administrative "violations of discipline" and "squandering of state wealth," and calls for measures to counteract this.

The report also notes that "on the eve of the conferences," Aliyev visited Agdashskiy and Salyanskiy Rayons where he "familiarized himself with the state of affairs" in farm work, socialist competition and living and working conditions.

HARVEST PROGRESS IN RSFSR, OTHER REPUBLICS NOTED

LD211337 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] The collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture today examined the progress of harvesting in the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It was noted that in the European part of the country, the bread grain harvesting front has moved forward in the last week by 700-800 kilometers. Some parts of Lithuania have begun harvesting and farms from 13 union republics are now harvesting bread grain.

Particular attention is being given to keeping to the deadlines for harvesting rye and for its procurement for food purposes and for seed.

The areas sown to pulse crops were considerably expanded this year. Many farms are using harvesters around the clock. There is a great deal of transferring of machinery from place to place, depending on weather and other conditions. To prevent losses, reapers have been adjusted to cut low. Wherever bread grain has been flattened, various appliances are being used to lift it. The universal use of the Ipatov method is helping to cut losses. The pressure on combine harvesters has decreased this year, because their number has been increased by 9,000.

A certain amount of harvest machinery is standing idle, however, due to a shortage of batteries and certain other spare parts. A bottleneck has developed in the handling of grain on threshing floors which are not fully supplied with drying machinery.

Minister of Agriculture Mesyats has drawn attention to the need for speeding up preparations for the harvest in the Kazakh virgin lands and in Siberia, where almost 45,000 grain combines have still to be overhauled in a short period to time.

Overall in the country, the minister emphasized, it is vital to improve preparations for the harvesting of sunflower, corn and other late crops on the understanding that the harvest must be brought in regardless of the weather. Measures should be adopted immediately in order to successfully carry out winter sowing. The optimum time for these operations will be arriving soon in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone.

When examining the progress of fodder procurement, the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture noted that haymaking is progressing considerably faster than last year. However, in the present circumstances, the pace of fodder procurement does not correspond to the current task of increasing in every way the output of hay, vitaminous grass meal and haylage.

The state of affairs in Latvia was cited as an example. Here measures were taken to speed up the procurement of fodder. Yet in the neighboring republic of Lithuania, the second cutting of fodder has already been underway for a long time. Much hay and haylage have been laid in. The first cutting of fodder has not yet been completed in Latvia. The pace of hay and haylage procurement is slow and controls over the quality of fodder have not been well organized.

GORBACHEV ON SOVIET, CAPITALIST FOOD SUPPLIES

LD210814 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1700 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] The calorie value of foodstuffs per capita in the Soviet Union is at the same level as the developed capitalist countries. Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, writes this in the review POLITICHESKOYE OBOZRENIYE. At the same time there are certain difficulties in connection with meat supplies to the population and in assuring supplies of other animal produce. This is connected among other things with considerable changes that have taken place in the domestic market. According to Gorbachev, in every category of the population there has been a strong growth of demand for the most valuable foodstuffs because of the increase of incomes and state retail prices. The present 5-year plan envisages a considerable increase in agricultural production to ensure a further improvement of the population's food supplies, Gorbachev writes.

ROMANOV OPENS NEW FERTILIZER PLANT SECTIONS

PM210926 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Our Response Is Shock Labor"]

[Excerpts] The construction workers and operators of Kingisepp's Order of the Red Banner Fosforit association have achieved a remarkable success. Large new capacities for the production of valuable mineral fertilizers have been commissioned and have reached their planned indicators ahead of schedule.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has congratulated the largest industrial complex in our country's northeast on its great labor victory. Yesterday a ceremonial meeting to mark this event took place in the Kingisepp chemical workers' culture center. Those present enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings were read out by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom. On behalf of the Leningrad party organization and all Leningrad City and Oblast working people, G.V. Romanov expressed heartfelt thanks to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his warm greetings and high assessment of the work results of those who took part in creating Kingisepp's Fosforit production association. G.V. Romanov familiarized himself with the progress of field work in Volosovksiy and Kingiseppskiy Rayons. On the Rossiya Sovkhoz he visited the machine operators of a mixed detachment engaged in fodder procurement.